2+L/VIIC
125135
Bombay-India
59

INSURANCE.

Japan believes in Japanese Companies. Brazil and Argentine do not send their money out of their country.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 132— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Then why India alone still persists in keeping faith in foreigners?
The Indian Insurance Companies want your support. Give it and make them big.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO. A Splendid Paramount Picture—a thrilling Love Romance

"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL" 8 PARTS

A Masterpiece of Fiction by **REX BEACH** made into a Masterpiece of the Screen.

Featuring THOMAS MEIGHAN—LILA LEE—GERTRUDE ASTOR.

Beautiful Scenes of Panama Canal and the gigantic engineering works. As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Surabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokio
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kiaochow	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,99,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum	Pattala
Bombay	Jhelum City	Quetta
Cawnpore	Jaung	Sangla Hill
Calcutta	(Mu[illegible]	[illegible]di
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Shahkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hanzabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON.
Secretary and Chief Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed where it does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received from one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TENTOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE:—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Bheer, Kandi.
Agents:—Kemal & Co., Bombay.
J. Tiffin & Co., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22913.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs. 3,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,80,42,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,59,000 Increase Rs. 50,03,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,50,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 2,00,00,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATE throughout India.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various Big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A SHORTHAND TYPIST, preferably Gujarati. See BATLIBOI & CO. Forbes Street Fort, Bombay, between 5 and 6 p.m.
A 488

WANTED INFLUENTIAL and RESPECTABLE PARTNER for Managing Agents firm of Indian Life Assurance Company. Please apply to Box No. 2032, Advt., Dept "Bombay Chronicle".
A R470

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India. Pay 50% Commission. Apply with stamps—TRADING COMPANY, Shrangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced B.A. with Physics and Chemistry or a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected, to the HEAD MASTER High School, Radhanpur (via Patan).
A 29319

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fan	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs should be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET 1st Floor of Shaikhani Building, opp. Empire Theatre Destoor Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 3 Bed Rooms, 1 Dining Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 1 Store Room and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mosjid.
C R482

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Bandinath Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Chowpaty Road.
C R478

TO LET on Apollo Bunder in Linden House one big SHOP on the corner of 2 roads, with nice Show-rooms suitable for Milliner's carpet dealers and electric business. Please apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Phone No. 22634.
C 29317

TO LET at Villa Parle, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful graden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 29316

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern convenience. Apply Box No. 200, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND and WILLYS KNIGHT OWNERS, entrust your Car to men who are thoroughly experienced in handling them. Our Bombay Workshops are specially equipped to deal with repairs and adjustments. None but genuine Spare Parts are employed. G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd., Overland and Willys Knight Distributors, 12, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Showroom, Hughes Road.
J. A. 29294.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

TO TAKE THOROUGH TRAINING in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Experienced Teacher, join CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.
M

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. H. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO SELL—A BUNGALOW with 8 000 sq. yards land, having big garden and two wells worth Rs. 32,000/. Just close to Sea Shore, Plot No. 10, Rustom Wadi, Dahanu. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJI JAHANGIR BOYWALLA, House No 96, Agiary Mohola, Khetwadi, Bombay.
N R485

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

MEDICAL.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT for Cough, Asthma, Dad, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Eye diseases, etc. Try these magical medicines and enjoy heavenly pleasures. Price refunded if not cured. Price Re. 1 each for one week medicine. V. P. as 6. Apply to DR. B. N. BHATNAGAR KILLA BAREILLY.
P ... R475

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect. 6 pills cost Rs. 2/- only. ARYA ASRAM, Chiersola City (Ganjam).
R491A.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY 1927 Price rupees ten (Rs. 10) and WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, Rajkot.
L R477

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PALTON ROAD ESTATE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Development Department.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for occupation on temporary leases of three to five years of prominent building plots opposite Crawford Market situate to the East of Palton Road, South of Carnac Road and North of newly constructed 45 feet Road, admeasuring about 300 to 340 square yards with frontages of about 50 to 80 feet on Palton Road and Carnac Road and of about 50 to 63 feet on the New Road.

2. Offers should reach this office not later than the 10th October, 1927, and will not be considered unless they are accompanied by an earnest of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the offer is not accepted.

3. Offers for longer leases, say, of seven to ten years will also be considered if embodied with suitable terms.

4. The acceptance of the offer is subject to the approval of Government.

For plans and conditions apply to—
THE LAND MANAGER.
Development Department,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
29296

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. JHAVERY AND CO., Solicitors, High Court, have removed their office from Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road to the 1st Floor of "THE GULAMHUSSEIN MOLUBHAI BUILDING," No. 35, Medows Street, from this day.
29004

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 9648 in respect of 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 383043 to 383057 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee Patel has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 29th Sept., 1927.
R486

WANTED.

WANTED for the Municipal Industrial School at Cawnpore, a thoroughly trained and experienced SUPERINTENDENT, who should be a mechanical engineer, with practical experience of organising and running an Industrial School, on a salary of Rs. 300/- per month with future prospects. One having practical experience in carpentary, smithy, cycle and motor-car-hauling and repairing, painting and varnishing will be preferred. Applications with attested copies of testimonials should reach the EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, by the 10th October 1927 the latest. The appointment will be made on six months probation and the selected candidate will have to [illegible]
Dated the 29th Sept., 1927.
29097

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (DASSERA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. C. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1927.
29087.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 2104 of 1926.

Messrs. KRISHNAJI BHAGWANJI, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiffs

vs

(1) RUPCHAND FOZMAL, (2) GULABCHAND RUPCHAND, (3) GANMAL RUPCHAND, all of Kirkee Bazar, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kirkee Bazar, District Poona ....Defendants.

To,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure for recovering Rs. 4,307/- with interest costs and interest on Judgment due to them by the defendants under a Promissory note, dated 15th May, 1926. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date of this publication for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,307/- and interest and Rs. 260/- for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained upon application made within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the said sum or upon affidavit disclosing facts sufficient to support the application within the meaning of O. XXXVII R. 3 of the said Code.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Solicitors.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
29088

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits left by HARI DAS BANNERJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Retired Clerk, in the service of G. I. P. Ry. Audit Department .....Deceased.

GOPAL CHANDRA BANNERJEE the only son and Sole Survivor of the said Hari Das Bannerjee of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a College Student, residing at 27, Topiwalla's Ganga Chawl, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

27th day of August, 1927.
M. M. ISMAIL BANDUKWALA & CO.,
Petitioner-in-person.
29089

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. **13** instead of Rs. **10** and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

LEGAL NOICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1439 of 1927.

Re. BALKISONDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhatiyvanji's Lane, without the Fort of Bombay:
An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex-parte JETHABHAI DEOSEY Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BALKISONDAS TULSIDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him—, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "ITALA" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON 7 "FIAT" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON AND 1 ITALA LANDAULET LIMOUSINE CAR.

Pursuant to the High Court Order dated the 14th July, 1927, made in the High Court Suit No. 1332 of 1927 and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on account and at the risk of Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., the 1st Defendants in the said suit on Wednesday the 12th day of October, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the 20 Motor Lorries and one Itala Car belonging to the said Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., and more particularly mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises belonging to Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., at Arthur Road without the Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOTOR CARS

3 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 8308, 6002 and 6348.

7 "Fiat" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 840, 13195, 5322, 2808, 4358, 6974, 2313.

10 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 13016, 2091, 658, 80617, 2248, 6816, 3629, 66502, 843, and 3274.

1 "Itala" Landaulet Limousine Car No. 6756.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit at their Office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL
GUJARATI ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
Inevitable for every body.
Edited by M. B. BALSARE, Esq. Late Vice Principal, G. T. College, Ahmedabad.
Third Edition. Revised and enlarged and brought up-to-date.
Useful for all trades and professions. Contains brief phrases for telegraphic use. 1220 pages. Printed on good paper. Bound in cloth, title stamped with gold on one side and bake, size 10½ by 6½ inches.
Price Rs. 12.
Our special price Rs. 10 only (Postage free) for those who buy within 30 days from now.
Write to:—
RANCHHODLAL MOTILAL SHAH.
BOOK SELLER, Richey Road, 5, AHMEDABAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1927, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT "KHATAU BHUWAN", WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean furniture, Persian and English carpets, English ice box, dining table and chairs, sideboards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrhas, dressing and wash-hand tables, crockery and glassware, cloth cupboards, hat-stands, cooking utensils, dumbwaiters, rich dinner sets, gas stove, etc.

Property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

Electric table fan, benches, one harmonium and tabla, one lot of wooden and bentwood chairs, folding chairs, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Weights, scales, hammers, iron bar, scale planks with chains, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

9 Crucibles No. 40 (chips and lips broken).

1 Firestone Solid Tyre (900 by 120).

35 Pieces White Shirtings 35" Nos. 2222, 8888, 1746.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, gold and silver watches, cooking utensils, lead etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Studebaker" motor car, 6 cylinder, 5 seater, 1921 model, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 115, Napean Sea Road, Opposite Mr. Cassinath's Bungalow and next to Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and artistic design nearly new household furniture, dining table and chairs, marble top sideboards, dressers and dinner waggons, Jacobean and Chesterfield drawing room suites, hand painted Chinese screens, Indian carved furniture, Jacobean library table and chairs to match, roll top writing tables, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Carl, Hardt Stattgart, office tables, glass door book cases rich Persian carpets, brass & iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, rich platedware and silverware, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, wardrobes, one sweet tone Cabinet gramophone, large ice-box, electric lamps and fans, fancy ornaments, terracota figures, old satsuma vases, brassware, pictures, reclining sofas, hat stands, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of an European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT NO. 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS COURT.

Of very valuable specially made the best design sparingly used Jacobean and plain style complete bungalow furniture comprising sliding dining tables, full sized sideboards, chairs and dinner waggon, very rich tapestry and leather upholstered Jacobean and plain Chesterfield suites, fancy plush lined cabinets, Jacobean bureau, writing desk, silver and curious cabinets, French harmonium, library book cases, get leg and centre tables and hat-stands, plush lined royal settee, Jacobean and plain solid almirahs and dressing chests to match, wooden and iron beds, old china and brassware, carpets, hall clocks, marble washing tables, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, plated and silver ornaments, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,936
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
30th Sep.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st Oct.	*CHAKLA .	Karachi via Perebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	ELLORA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Though a well-known dacoit he had a kind heart—

He looted but not the poor—whom he always helped

And he was—a—

"Midnight Rider"

See his dashing and daring riding—his exemplary saving of a girl in trouble.

And he was to be shot—

But—what happened?

SEE

TO-DAY — THIS WEEK

Imperial Film Co.'s Picture

MIDNIGHT RIDER

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

DAILY: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

2nd Week—Fps. 5, 6, 7 & 8.

"VENGEANCE and the WOMAN"

Starring

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

It has palpitating romance! It has the interest for old and young, man and woman, boys and girls!

Also

A LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Grand Social Super Picture

"THE DANCING GIRL"

Featuring:
The Cinema Queen Miss SULOCHANA together with all known stars.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK
because

It is a picture, which will hold you spellbound from start to end.

Daily four shows.—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
*Extra show on: Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage

TO-NIGHT at 9 P.M.

SUNDAY, 2nd October at 4 P.M.

KICHAK VADH

AT THE

Elphinstone Theatre,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

"TAXI, TAXI! WHO'S GOT A TAXI!"

He shouted, long and lustily, but nobody answered him. Laughs pile on laughs as Horton first tries to hire, then to buy, and finally to rid himself of the police—hunted white taxi containing $ 10,000 necklace. See it in

TAXI TAXI!

with

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON AND MARIAN NIXON

A LAUGH A MINUTE

UNIVERSAL JEWEL

in 7 Parts.

IT COMMENCES TO-DAY AT THE

Universal Picture House

(CINEMA PRECIOUS)—Lamington Road,

Now under the Management of Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim, J.P., Agent of the

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.

Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykandar; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.

Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA

Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao M. A.

Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.

Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."

Price As. Four.

The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

---

7 Reels

Stars include Norma and Constance Talmadge.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee To-day, To-morrow & Holidays at 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mother-Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. *Samples and booklet on application to*
WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD, BOMBAY.
Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.

Wanted

The name of the housewife who says that bazar ghee is as good as Cocogem.

We would like to advise her for the good of the family. We would like to prove to her that apart from the fact that bazar ghee often turns rancid it is almost invariably adulterated and impure.

We will send her a sample tin of Cocogem, and literature fully describing this indispensable addition to her list of Groceries. It will instantly prove its superiority over ghee.

Cocogem is the purest Vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India. It is odourless and flavourless so that the most delicate dishes cooked in it retain their natural flavours. Cocogem is sold in hermetically sealed tins, therefore there is no risk of adulteration or contamination. In addition, it is cheaper than ghee.

Make sure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.

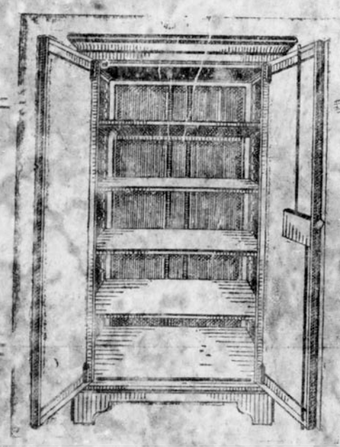
Cocogem

For all cooking purposes

Carries a guarantee of purity and wholesomeness.

Agents : H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 202, Bombay.
L.A.S. (1)

GODREJ'S PATENT STEEL CABINETS.



FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE.

GO TO GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.
'Phone No. 42,265.

For Safes (2,000 used by Postal Department.)
Steel Cabinets (individual firms purchase by the dozen and thousands used in homes throughout the country).
Steel Shelving (single orders go into rupees tens of thousand.)

CHEAPEST FIRM IN THE LINE

SHOW-ROOM :—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalvadi.
'Phone No. 22110.

A LADY DOCTOR

Health & Infant Welfare.
TINNEVELLY.

"The so-called foreign patent medicines have failed in many of my patients. My sister who was very weak and emaciated, has found "Kesari's LODHRAS" manufactured by Kesari Kuteeram Indian Chemists and Druggists, Madras, immensely beneficial to her."

Dr. Mrs. ANNA THOMAS,
Medical Practitioner and Editor.

For particulars write to :

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Post Box. No. 68. 40, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AVAILABLE FROM ALL LEADING MEDICAL STORES.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN BOMBAY

IMMEDIATE NEED OF IMPROVEMENT.

At the Conference for Cattle-breeding held at Poona on Wednesday, Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League in the course of his speech said:—

The number of cattle per population of 100 is 61 in India, while in Australia, New Zealand, Argentine and other countries it is four to five times larger in India for every 22 acres of land there is only one pair of bullocks available for cultivation while we require one for 4 to 5 acres of land for proper tillage. There is also the question of milk-supply that has much to do with the cattle-problem. The insufficiency of milk supply must tell on the vitality of the population, a fact which can be proved by the highest death rate of our country in comparison with those of the other countries of the world. As for the causes of such a deterioration it is a firm and frank conviction of the general public that (1) indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle for food as well as trade purposes, (2) Successive famines and epidemics, (3) insufficient pastures and (4) dearth of fine breeding cattle are mainly responsible. The question has not only religious but economic aspect as well as and looking to the close intimacy between a strong and healthy cattle stock agricultural prosperity and general welfare of a country, this meeting is mainly concerned here with the latter. The problem will, therefore, have to be considered on economic grounds and be solved by measures of benefits to the Motherland.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

It is undoubtedly true that in order to augment and improve the cattle stock of the Presidency, Cattle breeding and Dairy Farming should be improved, but at the same time we need not forget that our efforts in this direction can not meet with the desired success as long as we allow to continue the irreparable drain on our cattle wealth by way of indiscriminate slaughter of cattle. If rapid progress is desired in this direction, along with the practical measures, a policy of protection through legislation by the Government will have to be adopted.

RELIEF FOR KAIRA MUSLIMS.

The Secretary of the Kaira District Muslim Relief Committee writes:—

On 19-9-27 the President of this Committee and Syed Akbarmiya and others visited the village of Hathaj, Valla and Alajda and gave cash aid.

They visited the villages of Boriavi, Kanjri, Utarsanda, Narsanda, Akhdol, Bhumel and Mitral on 21-9-27, and gave cash aid for only maintenance. The condition of the people is pitiable. More relief is urgently wanted.

On 18-9-27, the deputation of Chakla Street, Bombay, consisting of Sheth Kasambhai Usmanbhai and Sheth Haji Fatchmahmad, visited Hathaj village. Here there are at least 250 houses, most of which have collapsed owing to being situated on river bank. The deputation went thence to Vadthal. Alajda village is completely ruined. People are living in huts of straw.

On 17-9-27, a deputation reached Mehmadabad, where Hindus have boycotted the Muslims. Attempts were made at reconcilation, and R. S. Dadubhai was requested to decide matters. But the Hindus told that the Mahajan should decide it. The attempts eventually failed.

The following villages were visited, where after making full inquiry and examination of condition, cash aid for maintenance was given.

Matar, Bhalada, Varsol, Asamli, Palla, Hariala, Vasna, Gobblej, Chandna, Limbani, Varsang, Radu, Girnala, Khadialapura, Alindra, Traj and Mehlaj.

The Matar Taluka has suffered much damage than the whole of the District. The condition of the people is most lamentable.

ANOTHER BATCH OF WORKERS.

Sheth Ahmed Ibrahim Singapuri, Chairman of Surat Rander Musibat Zada Relief Committee, Mr. Malamavodrased, Mr. Ahmed Ismail Ghogha have come to help the persons distressed owing to heavy rainfall in the Kaira District. They work in the Kaira District through the Muslim Relief Committee of the Kaira District.

On 21-9-27 they went to Mehmadabad where the Hindus have boycotted the Muslims. After assuring the people of the best possible help, they went to Bamt in Nadiad Taluka, made house to house inquiry, and found their condition worse, and distributed cash grants for maintenance.

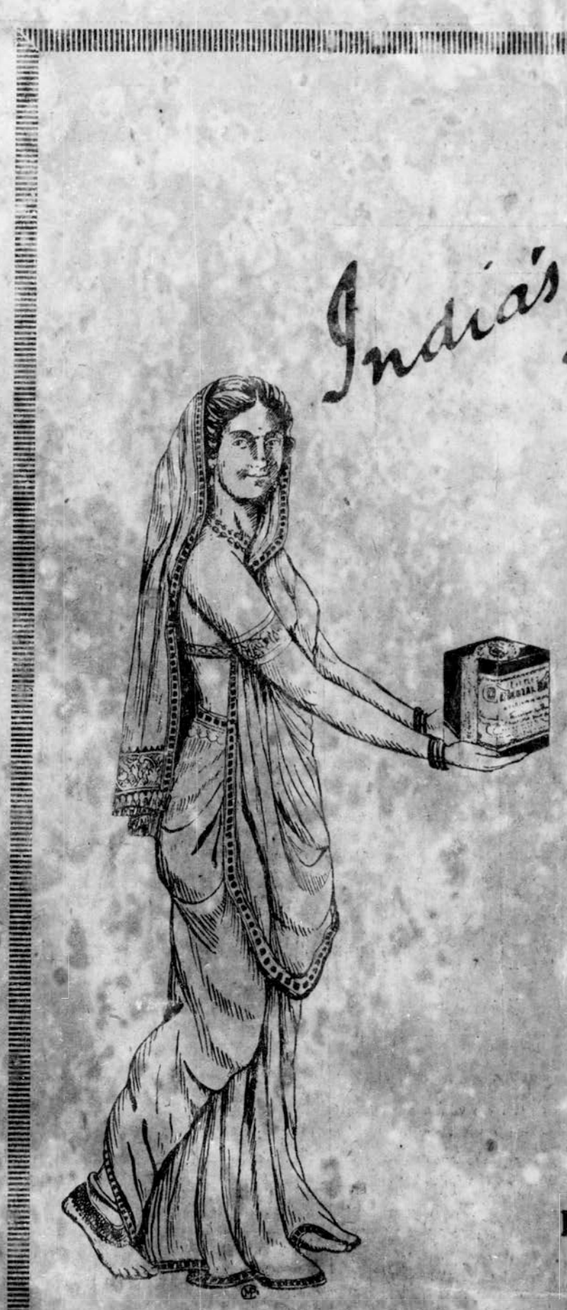
Then Sastarur Nani Khadol and Moti Khadol and Mirjapur were visited.

A BITTER ENEMY of FEVER

MIRACULOUS FEVER MIXTURE

(Registered No. 171.)

Utterly eradicates all kinds of fever in six hours and restores energy.
Price per bottle annas 12
3 bottles Rs 2/-
One dozen bottles Rs. 7/-
POSTAGE EXTRA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Ask for our free Catalogue of medicines
UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
1, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.



India's Greatest Gift

Comes with appropriate significance and grace in the Dasara season.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

brings hope and relief and freedom from pain to all sufferers of Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Sprains and Strains.

Buy Your Gift To-day.

Obtainable at Chemists and Stores

HAVOC OF FLOODS.

KAIRA MUSLIMS' APPEAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Kaira District Muslim Relief Committee has addressed the following appeal to the Muslims on behalf of his Committee:—

Owing to heavy floods caused by excessive rainfall in Gujarat thousands of families have been rendered homeless. Some of the villages are completely wiped off. The Mussalmans are the worst sufferers. Our personal inspection has shown that in most villages, Mussalmans whose houses have collapsed, are living in open maidan. Fever has broken out. If they continue to remain in this state, a serious epidemic is likely to break out, because in the Kaira District it is severely hot as to beat the records of June and May.

Starvation is rampant in villages to a great extent. Those respectable families who have been not accustomed to beg are now keenly looking out for help.

Upto now we have given relief in four Talukas only for maintenance, and that we have reached places where the Muslim population was great. There are 600 villages in this District and 7 Talukas; also there are territories of Indian states. We still have to send aid to Indian state portion and Talukas. But we have no funds at our disposal. Besides, we have to give aid in small villages of the above-said 4 Talukas, containing less number of Muslims. We have small number of workers, but we make personal inquiries in company with leading men of the villages and give relief to the distressed.

On behalf of the Kaira District Muslim Relief Committee, we beg to draw kind attention of our Muslim Brethren at this critical time, and request that good help be immediately sent so that relief may be given to the remaining 3 Talukas and the Native state portion.

Islam teaches and preaches that one brother should immediately help the other who may be distressed. The Muslims of Kaira District are greatly distressed, and are helpless. Please do help them soon. Our aid for the present just suffices for maintenance only. We have not such funds that we may help them in house-buildings and other necessities. Please therefore, make it a point to render what help your means would afford for the relief of our brethren. All aid made be sent direct to the Secretary, or through the Collector of Kaira, under whose sympathy and help this Muslim Relief Committee of the Kaira District is working.

CHAMBER'S DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber states that the following is the programme of the Chamber's Diploma and Certificate Examinations. The places of examinations also are stated as under:—

(1) Bombay: Davar's College of Commerce, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(2) Poona: Deccan Institute of Commerce, 454, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
(3) Karachi: Coronation Commercial College, Bunder Road, Karachi.

The Papers in the following subjects will be set both for Diploma and Certificate Examinations:—

Monday, 3-10-27: 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.—(1) Secretarial Work and Practice in Joint Stock Company. (2) Economics. (3) Salesmanship and (4) Statistics.

Monday, 3-10-27: 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.—(1) Mercantile Law. (2) Shorthand, and (3) Typewriting.

Tuesday, 4-10-27: 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.—(1) Practical Commerce and Finance Business Organisation and Management), (2) Commercial Arithmetic.

Tuesday, 4-10-27: 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.—(1) Book-keeping and Accountancy, and (2) Commercial Geography.

Wednesday, 5-10-27: 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.—(1) Company Law, (2) Business Correspondence, and (3) Practical Banking and Currency.

Wednesday, 5-10-27: 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (1) Scientific Advertising.

GOGRAS-BHIKSHA GRANT.

As promised by its representatives, in their interview with Sir Chunilal Mehta, at Broach, and on receipt of Nadiad Flood Relief Committee's application duly endorsed by Government Flood Relief Officer, 'The Bombay Gogras Bhiksha' with the co-operation of the Bombay Gojivadan Gorakshak and Humanitarian Leagues, has given free, six working (young) bullocks selected by the Nadiad Committee's representative.

It is, however, regretted that the freight charges incurred had to be borne by the Nadiad Committee, in full, as neither the Government Relief Committee nor the Railway Company offered to grant any concession.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and you need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in heat LASSITUDE ; TROPICAL DEBILITY ; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY ; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7 Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A, Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel : "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents : Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under-Signed.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary.
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

World Cotton Situation

I: YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

Long liquidation and hedge selling.—Stop-loss orders caught.—Futures 60 to. 64 points lower.

New York, Sept. 29.

The market opened quiet and showed slight improvements in prices, which was not sustained and prices suffered under long liquidation and increased offerings by the South. As the prices declined stoploss orders were reached and prices registered a sharp drop of 71 points. There was slight rally towards the close and futures recorded a net decline of 60 to 64 points. Spot cotton closed 21.55 at a decline of 70 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 65 points with spot cotton 67 points lower to 21.34c.

Reliable advices indicate virtually very little improvement in the crop as a result of favourable weather in some sections. Rains are often reported over one section or the other of the cotton belt. Weevil activity in the areas of heaviest infestation, has left little hope for the top crop. Taking the situation as a whole from the standpoint of crop prospects, chances are in favour of a short crop which is bound to tell on the prices, when the peak of the heavy movement of the new crop is reached.

The market as to its near future entirely depends upon the action of the South which is reported offering more freely although basis remains firm. With this attitude on the part of the growers, it is likely to discourage any brisk demand by the trade.

Under such a state, we do not believe any material improvement in the prices and advise only scalping business of selling in strong markets and buying in weak moments. It is possible that if weather improves, prices will decline to low level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 29th instant:—

October Highest 21.60 (10-43 a.m.) lowest 20.96 (2-47 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling, stoploss orders being reached.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friend's Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Speculators are liquidating expecting private estimates will indicate improvement of yield."

DETAILS OF LAST BUREAU

The details of the Bureau report issued on the 8th Inst. which advanced cotton prices to 24-40 for October option are received by to-day's mail which we give below. It was believed that the crop on the 1st. of Sept. was likely to be from 12,683,000 Bales to 14,635,000 bales as per private estimates, which the Bureau anticipated it to be 12,692,000 bales showing an average yield of 149.3 lb. per acre as against 153.6 at that stage last season—given fine weather in this month and the next, with a late frost it is anticipated at a million bales may be increased at the end but reports so far received after the last Bureau do not show any sustained improvement in the weather. The following table gives details with comparisons:—

	1927		1926	10-year
	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Aug.1 avg
Virginia	70	75	66	72 74
North Carolina	64	78	69	70 69
South Carolina	48	66	54	53 58
Georgia	55	65	53	59 55
Florida	58	71	65	74 58
Missouri	52	61	65	77 72
Tennessee	60	69	60	70 68
Alabama	58	70	61	67 60
Mississippi	57	68	62	68 62
Louisiana	55	64	57	67 56
Texas	56	69	57	73 54
Oklahoma	51	75	63	79 61
Arkansas	55	68	63	71 65
New Mexico	90	83	86	90 ----
Arizona	90	85	82	88 —
California	90	90	92	98 88
All Other States	77	67	72	78 —
Average	56.1	69.5	59.6	69.8 58.8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 29.

October	21.03—.64
December	21.32—.63
January	21.38—.63
March	21.72—.60
May	21.87—.63
Middling Spot	21.55—.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 29.

October	21.23—.65
January	21.47—.65
Middling Spot	21.34—.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,000

LIVERPOOL

Basis firm—Futures 5 to 9 points higher. Basis firm—Futures 6 to 7 points higher.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady at a rise of 12 points but the demand was not sufficient to absorb free offerings by the South. After recent advance and owing to frost predictions being not realised, operators were not inclined to add to their commitments. The trading was rather quiet and values closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points to 11.83d. per lb. Ready sales were reported 7,000 Bales.

The Empire Cotton Contracts closed at a rise of 5 points.

The market for Egyptian Cotton was quiet and futures closed at a loss of 1 to 5 points. To-day's mail report state that while the final crop estimate depends on an accurate acreage a minimum crop of 5,450,000 cantars is assured, composed of 2,700,000 cantars of Sakels, 2,600,000 cantars of Uppers, 600,000 Cantars of Zagors, 650,000 cantars of Pillion, Nahda and so forth. It is reported that Russia has bought large quantity of the Government stock and Soviet representatives have reached Alexandria.

In view of the publication of the third Bureau Report regarding condition and probable production on Saturday, the 8th October, Liverpool market will remain from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and again from 3 p.m. till 5 p.m. on that day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 29th instant:—

9 a.m.—Light rains Mississippi Valley, Louisiana and Texas.

12-00 p.m.—While weather is very unfavourable, our market responds feebly and slowly after recent advance. South offering more freely, but basis firm. For the present looks as though there will be more hedge selling at any further advance.

9-50 p.m.—Considerable selling. Rains in the Central and Western belt. Higher Temperatures.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market sensitive but think favourable of for the long run. Advise purchases on dips."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D|29th instant (6-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite heavy liquidation market has steady undertone, and unless weather shows considerable improvement look for higher prices."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	Opening	Closing.
September		11.43+.02
October	11.48	11.43+.06
November		11.45+.06
December		11.51+.06
January	11.63	11.56+.06
February		11.56+.06
March	11.65	11.60+.06
April		11.59+.06
May	11.68	11.62+.06
June		11.58+.08
July	11.58	11.59+.09
August		11.45+.09
September		11.35+.10
Middling Spot		11.83+.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Scinde, Good	9.05+.10
Scinde Fully Good	9.25+.10
Scinde, Fine	9.45+.10
Bengal, Good	9.05+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	9.25+.10
Bengal, Fine	9.45+.10
Oomra, Good	9.60+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.85+.10
Oomra, Fine	10.10+.10
Broach, Good	9.90+.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.20+.10
Broach, Fine	10.50+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

September	18.35—.95
October	18.43—.25
November	18.57—.05
December	18.62—.02
January	18.66—.01
February	18.69—
March	18.72—
April	18.73+.01
May	18.73+.01
June	18.74+.02
July	18.74+.02
August	18.74+.02
September	18.74+.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.29

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Continued Bull liquidation. Steady at the decline.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Following a sharp drop of 60 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 427/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to 422/8 on continued unloading by Bull operators. The market steadied at this level and ruled steady. Closing at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A.M.	427/8	427/8	422/8	425/4
Oomra D/J.	395	395	392	393/8
Bengal D/J.	349	350	349	350

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 30

Liverpool opened 22 points lower and later cables brought news of 26 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 422/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and fluctuated within a narrow range and the market closed at 6-30 p.m. as under.

Broach A/M.	422/12
Oomra D/J.	391/4
Bengal D/J.	349—

Highest rate during the day Broach A/May Rs. 427/8 and lowest Rs. 421/.

MESSRS. T. CHRYSTAL & CO. in their to-day's report state that the market will go still lower in the immediate future.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 30

Bengal 350 D/J.
Broach 425 A/M.
Oomra 393 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 30

200 H. Nenshi Khurja 353
100 Ozoburin & Co. Akola 402
200 Currimbhai Ujjain 385
200 B. Karshundas Sahpur 362
100 Thakarshi Ranshi Bijapur 405
100 N. Rajaram Broach 413
200 Thakarshi Ranshi Thasra 405
100 Petit Mill Porbandar 407
100 B. Karshandas Mathia 362

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+15	+14
Bengal F.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	405/8		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	405/8	+29	+22 3
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	405		
Arvi Fine M.G.	405	+22	+14
Amraoti Fine M.G.	393/85		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	393/95	+16	+7
Mulkanah Fine M.G.	390/92		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/92	+7	—1
Muthia Fine M.G.	385o	+1/2	—5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Rarbhani/Sailu	390/92		
Indore/Ujjain	390		
Burwah Sanavad	390		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	425/27	+16	
Broach F.G. M.G.	415/17		
Western Good M.G.	398/409		
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430		
Compta F.G. M.G.	430		
Dhollera F.G. M.G.			
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	1034
Central India	129	5587	4875
Berar and Nagar		891	333
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	110
Berar	9	2733	1113
Central Provinces		2284	133
Total Oomras	138	12240	7598
Dholera	308	9669	1143
N.W. Provinces ..		2402	1319
Rajputana ..	159	4395	3258
Sind-Punjab ..		2124	2085
Broach ..		1956	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2190	2882
Westerns-Northerns		1931	4619
Cocoanada		..	17
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5732	3489
Persian		1168	1262
American	119	16722	2993
Egyptian and African		2394	6730
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		..	..
Total	724	62,923	37,437

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Ready	21 7 6
Asho	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 3

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Ready	58 6 0
London Ready	25 12 0
Forward	25 11 0
New York cent.	56-1/16
London/Shanghai.	
Opening	2.6-1/2
Closing	2-613 8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Asho	58/8/0	58/8/0	58/6/0	58/6/0
Kartika	58/7/0	58/7/0	58/5/0	58/5/0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Wheat Sept.	7 5 0
Wheat May	7 11 0
Wheat January	7 11 0
Linseed Sept.	10 9 0
Linseed May	10 11 6
Wheat Ready Picci	7 8 6
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 10 0
Mawraseed Aug/Sept.	7 0 0
Teelseed Dec/Jan.	14 3 0
Gram Punjab Apl/May	12 4 0
Groundnuts	56 10 0
Market.—Quiet but steady	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 29th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,216
Linseed	1,222
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	446
Gingellysseds	340
Groundnuts	3,013
Castorseed	4,607
Rice	2,081
Myrabolams	358
Cottonseed	3,570
Gram	1,587
Joowar	69
Maize	40
Bajree	76
Coal	1,107 Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 7|8.
D D 1|5 29|32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.-Oct.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 November.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 December.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 31|32
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Nov.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Dec-Feb.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276.
Bank's buying T T 274.
Bank's buying D D 275
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying D D 942.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 930.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 days 124.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90 3|8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York London Cross Rate 4.86 11|16 29th inst.
Shanghai London Cross Rate 2|6 1|2 30th instant.
London Japan Cross Rate 1|10 15|16 29th inst.
London Paris Cross Rate 124.00 29th inst.
London Belgium Cross Rate 34.3 29th inst.
London Switzerland Cross Rate 25.23 29th inst.
London Italy Cross Rate 89.20 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 29th inst. £4-4-10 3|4 28th inst. £4-4-10 3|4.
Silver London Ready 29th inst. 25 3|4 28th inst. 25 5|8.
Silver London Forward 29th inst. 25 3|4 28th inst. 25 5|8.
Silver New York Ready 29th inst. 56 1|16 28th inst. 55 7|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 29th inst. 4 5|16 p.c. 28th inst. 4 5|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 29th inst. 4 15|32 p.c. 28th inst. 4 15|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 mos 4-1/2 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 22nd Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	165	23,661	15,591
Japan & China		40 573	8557
Coast Ports ..		1519	343
Up-country by Rail		35,62	5,244
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		13,812	3,237
Total	165	83,127	33,042

OPENING WE... ACT...

LARGE TRANSFER D...

MILL SHARES:—

Rumours of various kinds, caused a sharp drop of Rs. 15/ at the opening in Bay Dyeings, but soon rallied on active buying by Bulls. Lowest price was 946 but closed firm at Rs. 975/ at a rise of Rs. 10/ over previous close. C... tory at 424 but firmed upto 431/. Colaba was neglected. Crescent ruled quiet while Fazul fluctuated widely. Pearls had a lively turnover. There was large transfer business to-day in the market being the last day.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Hydros recovered from ... to 1065. Burmahs were in good demand and closed at 703/ Trams were quiet. Tata Iron Defr opened easy at 173 but firmed upon Bull support. Ordinary shares ex-Dividend ruled steady and closed at Rs. 52/8.

SECURITIES:—

The market ruled steady with a fairly good undertone.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-159) Pd. 10 p.m 79/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 88.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (250-5) 10 p.c. 28.
Eastern (210-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1,435.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
India Cement (250) 183/12.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 168/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 553/12.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 53-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 885.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (300) 8-1/2 p.c. 763/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric. (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) 1,000) 7 p.c. 791/4.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8.
XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1,065.
Tata Hydro Prof. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 517/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 620.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 416/4.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg (500) 335.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 965.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 545.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-485.
Century (100) 20, 431/4.
Crescent (100) 211/4.
Colaba Mills 135.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 123.12.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 953.12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33/4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawan (100) 370.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 245.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 268/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 112/8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,60.
New Great Mills 611-4.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pahaney Mill 200, 276/4.
Pearl Mill 250, 596.
Phoenix (100) 10 417/8.
Simplex (100) 176/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8050.
Sir Baruchs Mills (100) 24
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 535.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3075

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/ 81 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/5.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/15.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/7
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1951 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1952 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1962 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76.4 1945/55 Rs. 107/7/0. 4per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94-2.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (10) 20/14.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 700.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP. 268/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.O. 196/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 26/8.
British Burma Petroleum 4-1/2, 5/13.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1.385.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) N 27/12.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd) 20 p.c. 2,005.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 600
Scindia Steam (15) 1 16/13.
Tata 1st Preference 134 XD.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 82/8 XD.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/12 XD.
Tata Iron Deg. (30) 180.
Telephone Co. (50) 42/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept.

Silver.—Market uncertain.

Spot	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 29.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. 84-4 10-3/4

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

REVIEW.

30.

in the money increased with call per cent. While the greatly beneficial to crops have delayed financing operais believed that the present lull porary and will be followed by inved activity before long. The trade demand shows a further shrinkage of about Rs. 102 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—two months 3 1|4 per cent., three months 3 1|2 per cent., four months 4 per cent. and six months 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 23rd September shows a further increase of Rs. 184.86 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 30,90,36,000 as compared with Rs. 50.39 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 36.27, an increase of 1.68 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 18.17 lacs and Rs. 62.61 lacs., while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 31.77 lacs. Government deposits and other deposits have both increased by Rs. 67.76 lacs to Rs. 11.04 crores and by Rs. 52.05 lacs to Rs. 73.49 crores respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market in general has been dull with the exception of 3 1|2 per cent. Paper which was active with a sharp rise in the price from Rs. 75-9 to Rs. 76-5 due to bear covering and purchases by investors. 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 107-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 103 respectively, while 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 106. 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-1 and Rs. 104-12, 1931 at Rs. 106-6 and 1932 at Rs. 107-8, 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 88-5 and the new Loan 1934-37 is quoted at Rs. 94-2.

The currency return as of 22nd instant shows a further rise of Rs. 67.04 lacs. in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 181.58 crores. Silver coins have likewise increased by Rs. 67.03 lacs to Rs. 107-10 crores. Silver bullion under coinage has declined by Rs. 87.06 lacs. to Rs. 7.62 crores, which has been offset by increases in securities in India and in England by Rs. 41.34 lacs. and Rs. 45.73 lacs. respectively. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.58, a decrease of 0.41 per cent under last week.

EXCHANGE:

Throughout the forepart of the week sterling exchange was quiet, although some steadiness was shown towards the close. However, during the entire period under report, ready T. T. has been available at 1s. 5-15|16d. The present lull has been occasioned by the continuance of easy money conditions and the still restricted number of export bills. The enquiry for bullion remittance has narrowed. The following are the forward rates:—October 1s. 5-15|16d.; November 1s. 5-31|32d. December 1s. 5-31|32d., January 1s. 6d.; February 1s. 5-31|32d.; March 1s. 5-15|16d.; April 1s. 5-29|32d., May 1s. 5-7|8d. and June 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady at dol. 4.86-19|32. French francs and the Belga were stationary at 124.01 and 34.94, while the Italian lira appreciated from 89.30 to 89.15.

GOLD:

The dull conditions which have prevailed in the gold market for sometime past were accentuated this week. The price of ready gold again stands at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola after opening at Rs. 21-7-6. The offtake is no better than 10,000 tolas and stocks, on hand approximate 3 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11 1|2d to 84s. 10 3|4d., subsequently improving to 84s. 11d. closed at 84s. 10 3|4d. The price of sovereigns was unchanged at Rs. 13-6-9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, and Rs. 21-7-3 and 21-7-0 for 11th October and 10th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £108,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 18,92,968 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000 and from Durban £45,000 shipped on the 26th instant.

SILVER:

Silver has been quiescent this week with a small fluctuation of some five annas per 100 tolas in the price of ready. After opening at Rs. 58-6, the price improved to Rs. 58-8, subsequently eased to Rs. 58-3, again rose and closed at Rs. 58-7. Operations for both China and American account, as well as inter-bazar ones were very small. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 100 bars and stocks on hand approximate 4,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 2s. 6-5|8d. to 2s. 6-1|4d., but improved and closed at 2s. 6-9|16d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 25-13-16d. and 25-5|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 58-3 for ready and 14th October settlement and Rs. 58-6 and Rs. 58-1 for 14th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £32,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £365,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 311 bars and Rs 1,93,288 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

YARN MARKET.

Sept. 30.

Our market has ruled very quiet during the whole week and prices have recorded a further fall alround in sympathy with a decline in cotton in the local market particularly in the latter part of the week. There has been a continued absence of demand during the last few days from the consuming Districts and although New York has shown an improved tone in cotton, there has been no effect whatever in the yarn market and dealers have been rather busy in clearing off their stocks, as they anticipate the prices to go down to some extent owing to favourable reports from the up country markets. Mills on the other hand have been quoting higher rates in accordance with cotton and no business of importance her forward deliveries has been done by the Mills during the week. There has been a difference of about an anna and more per lb. between the rates ruling for very same count and the rates quoted by the Mills and therefore it is next to impossible for the Mills to make any forward sales of importance. Buying is hand to mouth only and as there has been no confidence in the present level of prices and as cotton market is rather irregular and uncertain turnover is very limited in all kinds of yarn.

English Yarns.—Prices in Manchester have remained firm owing to a further restriction in the output whereas the idea of buyers here is very low. No forward business therefore has been possible during the week. Stocks have also been selling slowly owing to limited demand.

Japanese Yarn:—Turnover has been slightly better on account of inquiries from southern India as well as from various other markets and prices have fluctuated in accordance with the prices of raw material. Import houses have not been doing large business on account of higher prices quoted by them whereas the buyers' idea is Rs. 10 to 15 lower than their quotations. In twofold and mercerised yarns there has been a limited business in the market amongst the dealers themselves but no forward business has been possible. In Shanghai yarns turnover has been also better at the present level of prices, which are considered quite safe in view of the present prices of raw material. Sampin stands at about Rs. 246 whereas exchange is unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Demand is moderate and the undertone is slightly quiet in the absence of any satisfactory buying from up-country markets. Pending the operation of the reduction in duty market is likely to remain quiet.

Indian Yarns:—Our Mills cannot afford to meet the buyers at the prices offered by the latter in view of the fact that at the present level of prices in cotton their actual cost comes to about an anna per lb. higher than the buyers' ideas apart from the question of profits. Naturally therefore they are unwilling to make any forward sales below their costs inasmuch as they cannot afford to lose particularly in forward business. Stocks with the Mills have been yet small and the deliveries during the week are fairly satisfactory and they do not show much eagerness to sell for forward deliveries unless they offered satisfactory prices. Reports from up-countries go to show that the up-country Mills have lowered their prices and this has naturally been giving a heavy blow to the Mills in Bombay, and since few months their yarns do not get satisfactory prices. The additional duty imposed since last week has not made any particular difference in the level of prices so far as the Shanghai and Japanese spinners have rather reduced their rates to that extent with a view to meet the Indian buyers.

PIECE GOODS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The Piecegoods Market does not show any activity and business is confined to small lots. The expected demand has not come into being and while trades are taking a hopeful view of the situation, there is nothing in the general situation to look for any brisk demand in the near future. Quotations are nominally steady.

Manchester reports do not show any improvement in the prevailing conditions which continues unsatisfactory. Efforts are being made with some proposals of stopping the mills on Saturdays and Mondays till the end of October to overcome the present impass. It is now realised that the Textile industry of Manchester is starving and it needs that something must be done. To find correct solution, to meet the gloomy state and restore the staple industry to a prosperous path, it requires extraordinary organisation to investigate the situation which would take considerable time and great effort.

In the meantime trade is expecting a revival of demand from this country in view of the approach of Diwali.

Raw Cotton situation is purplexing the traders and there are traces of less confidence in the ruling prices. However if prices improve, it is possible that there may be returns of faith and moderat business may develop.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.)

During the week under report, the Deshargarh Coal amounting to about 1200 tons changed hands at Rs. 17|8 and Seebpore Poniati Coal amounting to 1000 tons ex. the same steamer changed hands at Rs. 17|2 per ton c.i.f.

The business of one steamer for Durban Navigation Natal Coal for first half October is done at about 27 Sh. c.i.f. Bombay. Three holds from the same are sold in the market about 27|6Sh. per ton. c.i.f.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

23|9|27 s.s. "Ramsay" Desh|Seeb|Poniati Andrew Yule and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL.

30|9|27 s.s. Essex-Envoy Lodna Turner Morrison and Co.

7|10|27 s.s. One steamer Desh.|Seeb.| Poni. Andrew Yule and Co.

9|10|27 s.s. One steamer Cardiff all large Killick Nixon and Co.

28|10|27 s.s. Siberian Prience Durban N. Natal Turner Morrison and Co.

31|10|27 s.s. One steamer Northern Natal Coal Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. Jalabala arrived on the 22nd inst., with Scottish Coal, half coal was discharged here, while the other half is to be discharged at Colombo. The steamer sailed on the 26th inst.

Northern Navi. Natal Coal. Durban Navi. Natal Coal. Burnside Savi. Natal Coal. C.I.F. 27|6sh. Er-Scales Darukhana Rs. 22.

Desbargarh Bengal Coal C. I. F. Rs17|8 Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 19|8.

Seebpore|Poniati C. I. F. Rs. 17|4. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 15.

Lodna C. I. F. Rs. 17|4. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. Nil.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, Sept. 27.

(From Messrs Gulab & Co).

A small business has transpired in the Railway Shares. A limited enquiry in Sind Lights was evinced and which was immediately fulfilled; while both Larkhanas and Upper Sinds continue to be asked for with little Scrip on offer.

In Electrics a fair enquiry exists for both Karachi and Hyderabad Electrics, but the Scrips are short.

The 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been wanting.

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	142-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	84-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	104-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	102-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-0-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
Indian Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Sept. 30

Steamers Boats. &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 month of & Cwts.	Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. measur
Hull				
Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/3	2 /6
Nov-Dec.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Jan./Feb.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
London				
Oct.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Nov.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Dec.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Liverpool				
Sept./Oct.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Nov.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Dec./Feb.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
March	17/-	18/-	19/-	2 /-
Marseilles				
Oct.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Nov.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Dec.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Antwerp				
Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Nov-Dece.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Rotterdam	Sept.	20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	Oct.	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
Hamburg	Nov.	18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
	Dec./	19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
Bremen	Jan.			
Havre				
Oct.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
Nov./Dec.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Dunkirk				
Oct.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Nov-Dec.				
Jan./Feb.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Barcelona				
Oct.	21/6	22/6	23/6	24/6
Nov./Dec.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
Genoa				
Nov	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Forward	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Naples	..	..	..	..
Trieste	Oct	16/6	17/6	19/- 20/-
Venice	Nov.	17/6	18/6	20/ 21/
	Forward	18/6	19/6	21/- 22/-
New York				
Oct..	14/-	-	-	-

Remarks:— Market is quiet.

The booking in the week under report amounted to 7,000 tons.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	93 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	78 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	11 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 0 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 9
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 29.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
	Exdividend.
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£85-5/8
Conversion Loan	£74-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c. £56	
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £60	
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93-1/2

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 29.

T T Berlin on London	20.45-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	27.83
T T Milan on London	89.13
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.18

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p. c.
Fine, Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargo. Shipment sellers Jan/Apl. 51/3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargo.— Shipment quoted Jan/Feb. 50/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.— Afloat paid 51/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.— Shipment half paid October 53

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay.— Shipment quoted Sept/Oct. £8/15/0

Casterseed, Bombay.— Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/15/0

Rapeseed, Teria.— Shipment quoted Sept/Oct. £19/17/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4-3/8

Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 29.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£62-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£266-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

September, per cwt	14/10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/
Jan/March per cwt	15/3

c.& f. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1-3/4

c. & f. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/2-1/2

DEMAND BILLS.

London, Sept. 29.

Demand Bills	186.12

THE KARNAPHULI JUTE MILLS, LTD.

Registered Office..Comilla, BENGAL.

Authorised Capital .. Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each.
Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000.
Subscribed .. Rs. 2,38,000
Under-written .. Rs. 8,00,000
Paid-up .. Rs. 34,286

35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.

Agents for selling shares are wanted every where. Commission upto 10 per cent.

For particulars write to the MANAGING AGENTS.

TO COTTON OPERATORS

Advertiser in August & September secured AMERICAN BUREAU FIGURE two days before actual publication. Is securing figure for OCTOBER. Would be willing impart information to RELIABLE OPERATOR, who in returns for same is prepared to do 400 bales business in Apl/May Broach in ADVERTISER'S NAME. Bureau due about 8th, so those interested write at once Box No. 2035 Advt. Dptt., "Bombay Chronicle."

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 29.

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	21.57—10
January	21.91—10
March	22.15—17
New York Noon Call.	
October	21.50—17
January	21.88—13
March	22.14—18
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
October	21.75—13
January	22.01—11
March	22.23—

COFFEE

New York, Sept. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 13-15/16

THE WEEK'S COTTON PRICES.

	—NEW YORK— Oct. Highest c.	Oct. Lowest c.	Oct. Close c.	—LIVERPOOL— Oct. Close d.	May Close d.	—BOMBAY— Broach April|May. Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closed Rs.
Sept. 22	20.63	20.20	20.20	10.92	11.10	427	421	421
Sept. 23	20.90	19.90	20.38	10.65	10.83	421	411|8	415
Sept. 24	20.48	20.29	20.33	10.82	11.00	420|8	416|8	419|8
Sept. 26	21.15	20.50	21.02	11.14	11.32	427	422|8	424|4
Sept. 27	21.42	21.03	21.40	11.3	11.50	438|4	433|8	438|8
Sept. 28	21.94	21.41	21.67	11.37	11.56	442	430|8	434|4
Sept. 29	21.60	20.96	21.03	11.43	11.62	438	429|8	430|8

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak" sails at 1 p.m. for Marseilles.

Prof. K. T. Shah's lecture on Russian Experiment, University School, 6 p.m.

Swami Satyadeo's lecture on "Social Equality" at King George English School Dadar, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Besant's Birthday Celebration at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday (2-10-27).

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.

Swami Viswanand will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SWAMI SATYADEO'S 5TH LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League) Dadar, Swami Satyadeo will deliver a public lecture on "Social Equality" to-day (Saturday) in the King George English School, Pinto Villa, Dadar, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

ANJUMAN-I-ISHATE ISLAM.

Moulvi Mohamad Katabuddin will speak about the Jaz-Saza and will also deliver a speech on other religions to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Bhendi Bazar, Tram Junction, Wazir Hall.

"TRUE ASPECTS OF RELIGION."

Under the auspices of the Arya Stree Samaj there will be a meeting to-day (Saturday) at the Arya Samaj Hall (Girgaon, Kakadwadi) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) when Swami Satyadeoji will deliver a lecture on "The True Aspect of Religion."

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A social meeting of the members will be held at the Association premises to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. to meet the Principal and Professors of the Sydenham College of Commerce.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Dussera celebrations of the Sri Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar, Brahmasri Ke Raghunatha Patrachar will perform a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Marathi Vijayam" at the Samaj premises, Miranda Chawl, Dadar to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

NAVARATRI GARBA PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal a Navaratri Garba Party will be held to-day (Saturday) from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

PORT TRUST RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Railway workers of the Bombay Port Trust will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Cowasjee Rustomjee's premises, close to Stores Depot (B.P.T. Railway Station).

EXHIBITION OF MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS.

In response to the desire of the general public, the admission fee to the exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings, which is being held at the Town Hall has been reduced to annas eight and that of the Souvenir of 24 plates to rupee one.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 51. Total mortality this day last year was 96.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT, 1917-27.

The fourth of a series of five lectures by Prof. K. T. Shah on "The Russian Experiment, 1917-27," will be delivered at the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, First Floor) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The last lecture in this series will come off on Saturday, the 8th October. The lectures are open to the public.

BOMBAY MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

A public meeting will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for making an appeal to the Marathi-speaking public on behalf of the Marathi Granth a Sangrahalaya Bombay, when the leaders of the Deccani communities will deliver addresses. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Thursday, the 29th inst.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left London on the 17th instant arrived Port Said on the morning of the 29th instant and left there the same afternoon.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th instant and is due to arrive here on the 4th Oct. at daylight.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT BANDRA.

The seventh centenary of St. Francis of Assisi will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) with a solemn high mass at 7-30 a.m. and in the evening the Statue of the Saint will be carried in grand procession along the Hill Road through the St. Sebastian Colony and the Ranwar village. Then at St. Andrews' Church, Mgr. J. Bigland will preach. Solemn Benediction will close the celebrations.

Rev. Fr. Remedios is giving a series of sermons during the Triduum.

PUNJAB HINDU & SIKHS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Punjabi Hindu and Sikhs will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon. All the Punjabi Hindus and Sikhs are requested to be there in time.

SAMARTH MELA IN POONA.

The well-known Samarth Mela is going to give its opening performance in Poona to-morrow (Sunday) in the Kirloskar Theatre at 9-30 p.m. The programme will be of songs by little girls and boys and two dialogues—one social and the other historical.

PARSI LADIES' "JANGE VARIAV" DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Parsi gathering will be held at the Cinema Majestic at 1 p.m. when "Sati Saroj" will be filmed. In the evening at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) another gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Dr. S. A. Paymaster, Mr. H. S. Banaji and Mr. Forozga will deliver short addresses and there will be demonstration of physical culture and songs etc. Miss Bhicaiji A. Engineer will preside.

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Saturday) to celebrate Dr. Annie Besant's 80th Birthday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Shri Rama of Adyar, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram will speak. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside. There will be music and songs from the Youth Lodge of the Theosophical Society. Meeting is open to the public.

On Sunday (2nd inst.) there will be a whole-day social gathering and a cosmopolitan vegetarian dinner at the Theosophical Colony at Juhu open to members and sympathisers only by tickets.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The telegraph offices in Portuguese India will observe Sunday working hours on the 5th instant (Wednesday). Ordinary telegraphs for those offices will not be accepted on that day.

From first October charge via Indian Radio telegraph will be reduced to one rupee per word for ordinary telegrams to Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Greek Islands, Hungary, Latvia, Libya, Malta, Portugal, Roumania, Russia in Europe, Tangier, and Turkey in Europe. Diferred at half ordinary charge to all above places except Bulgaria, Russia and Turkey.

KURLA'S MOVE FOR EXTENDING FRANCHISE

At a special meeting of the Kurla Residents' Association the following resolution was passed:—"It is resolved that the Kurla Residents' Association is in favour of the proposed changes in the existing franchise rules and also resolved that the Kurla Municipality and the Government be requested to grant the right of voting to the tenants paying a rent of Rs. 3 or more per month and that the Government be further requested to postpone the coming election until the proper and regular voters' test in compliance with this Resolution is prepared."

PARSI ACTOR'S DEATH

Eruchsha Pirosha Wellington, a Parsi, was admitted to the Parsi General Hospital in the early hours of this morning suffering from the effects of poison and died in a few hours.

The deceased was an actor and was residing in the Parsi Panchayet Blocks on Gibbs Road. The police searched his room and found a packet of some green powder and a cup containing the powder with water.

PATHE CINEMA.

Because of the depression in the cloak and suit business in New York, one of the most famous firms has closed its doors temporarily. It is none other than Potash and Perlmutter. These famous partners, heroes of five different stage plays and a score of short stories, have become movie magnates, and their adventures in that field are the subject of the new Samuel Goldwyin's production "In Hollywood with Potash and Perlmutter" which is the current First National picture at the Royal Opera House.

This new field for the business endeavours of Messrs. Potash and Perlmutter, or Abe and Mawruss, as they are more familiarly known, is said to provide them with even greater opportunity for a display of their keen wit than was theirs in the cloak and suit industry. The cast of "In Hollywood with Potash and Perlmutter" consists of George Sidney, Alexander Carr, Betty Blythe, and Vera Gordon and Norma and Constance Talmadge. The picture will remain at the Royal Opera House for one week only.

Dr. Besant whose eightieth birthday is to be celebrated to-day in her uniform as National Scout Commissioner.

MESSAGE TO INDIAN SCOUTS.

Learn, work, play—all for the Mother's sake. Love Her, honour Her, live for Her, that you may be worthy to be an Indian Boy Scout. So shall the blessing of your great Ancestors be on you, and India's Rishis shall look down on you with love.

Mr. Abbot, who is appointed Collector of Bombay, arrived from England with Mrs. Abbot. Formerly he was Collector of the Kolaba District.

LEFT FOR CHURCH AND DISAPPEARED.

YOUNG ANGLO-INDIAN GIRL FOUND MISSING.

The Bombay police are busy making inquiries about Miss Doris Mary Scott, an Anglo-Indian girl aged about 19, who, it has been complained to the police, is missing from her home at Supari Baug Road, Parel, since Thursday morning.

Miss Scott, it is stated, arrived in Bombay a few months ago from Bhusaval and was staying with her brother, Mr. A. V. Scott, a chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway. She left her home at about 6 a.m. on Thursday morning to attend the morning service at the Parel Convent, but did not return home after that. As she was not found, a complaint was lodged with the police who have searched for her in all hospitals and other places.

It is stated Miss Scott had no money on her when she left her residence.

CATALOGUES REQUESTED

Manufacturers are requested to mail their Catalogues, Booklets or circulars, descriptive of their Products, to the Business Library of New York, 130 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The Business Library of New York furnishes information to Business Men, personally or by mail, resident or visiting New York. Visitors are welcome. This is a non-profit service.

The Business Library of New York contains Business Papers, Manufacturers' Catalogues, Trade Directories, etc., from which the information desired is obtained.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPAL VOTERS LEAGUE.

A meeting of the prominent citizens of Bombay will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) the 1st of October at 5-30 p.m. to consider the practicability of forming a Bombay City Municipal Voters' League.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a "firman" sanctioning the budget estimates for 1337 Fasli submitted by the Nawab Hydernawaz Jung Bahadur, the Finance Member, and passed by the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson presided at the annual prize-distribution of the Tyabia

"PUT YOUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER"

SWAMI SATYADEO'S ADVICE TO HINDUS

Swami Satyadeoji delivered an interesting lecture on Friday evening in Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on "Hindu Sangathan in 20th century". The Swami emphasised the importance of unity among Hindus and said as blood was necessary for heat to the body so unity was necessary for the progress of the Hindus and the attainment of Swaraj. He instanced the patriotism of the Britishers which Hindus lacked. They were proud of their country and in imperialist vein sang "Briton shall rule the waves". Likewise the European missionaries for the sake of the love of their religion suffered privations, hunger and thirst and lived in jungles and hills of India among the lowest and most illiterate people whom Hindus despised. He urged the Hindus to emulate these people and instead of quarreling with men of other religions stabilise themselves. He deprecated the Hindu caste system which was the root-cause of the downfall of the Hindus and also the narrow mindedness of the Hindus who thought that the food if touched by non-Hindus was polluted and did not remain eatable. It was an unnatural social custom which he exhorted the Hindus to get rid of. Love the depressed class, treat them as your equal and do not consider them inferior in any way, he said, and the Swaraj is yours.

The real Sangathan movement was the upliftment of the depressed and the suppressed classes, abolition of the dowery system and treating all men as equal, said Swamiji. They were all Hindus born and bred in Hindustan and should treat one another with equity. That was his message to the Hindus who wanted to form Sangathan and urged them not to esteem a Brahmin as a great man for after all he had no merit of his own. On the other hand, he said, amidst laughter that Hindus also did not exhalt Brahmins, in practice, because they employed them as cooks. Finally he deprecated communal quarrels and implored all Hindus to put their houses in order.

The All-India Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona City, to a close to-day, when Sir M. Visvesvaraya presided.—Free Press.

TURKISH BATH CASE

HOW A WOMAN WAS SPIRITED AWAY

Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Girgaon Police Court further heard the case in which Malkabai and Mrs. Nora Budd are charged with procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes.

Mr. DeCunha, Police Prosecutor in opening the case said in June last one Rehmatbai was brought by her father-in-law to the first accused as a domestic servant in the Watson Annexe where she conducted a Turkish Bath. A month later the first accused offered a job to Rehmatbai's husband, Suleman Hassan, a resident of Satara. When Suleman came to Bombay he found his wife living at an undesirable place, and refused the job offered to him and took away his wife to his sister's place at Gowalia Tank on 1st of August with the intention of going back to Satara. In the absence of Suleman, however, his wife was spirited away and after a fruitless search he informed the police. The police after investigation traced Rehmatbai in a massage institute at Medow Street conducted by Mrs. Meyers. The accused were arrested and placed for trial.

The husband corroborated the opening statement of the police prosecutor and further hearing was adjourned till 7th October.

FOR ASSAULTING A CHAUFFEUR.

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 10.

L. W. Smith, a European in the employ of the Bombay Motor Car Co., was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charge of assault and insult at the instance of Saiborkhan Pachage, a chauffeur.

On the charge of insult the accused was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted, while on the charge of assault the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

The incident dates back to the midnight of August 7, when the complainant, it appears, was driving the accused along Wodehouse Road. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne were also in the car. When the car reached the Colaba Railway Station, complainant noticed a small heap of waste (kutchra) lying on the road. He tried to avoid but on account of a car coming from the opposite direction the left front wheel of the car passed over it.

Upon this, the accused, it was alleged, got furious and struck the complainant twice with his fist. It was further alleged that the accused abused the complainant and pulled him out of the car and asked him to leave his service at once.

CALLED HIM A "FOOL"

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges. His defence was that the complainant drove straight on a heap of broken glass pieces in spite of his having been told not to do so. He naturally was indignant and asked the complainant to stop the car. He told him that he was a "fool" and that he (accused) did not want him to drive his car any more. As the complainant was very slow in coming out of the car, he placed his hand on his shoulder and gave him a slight push out of the car. At this the complainant addressed a few words in Hindustani to the accused. As he did not understand the language Mr. Osborne interpreted them to him. He said that the complainant was calling him "the son of a pig." Accused denied having assaulted or insulted the complainant.

As the complainant could not repeat the exact words of insult, the Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt on that charge to the accused and acquitted him.

On the charge of assault, the Magistrate believed the complainant's say and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

SALES OF ADULTERATED GHEE.

RETAIL GHEE-VENDORS NEDI F

Further cases of adulteration in Ghee were conducted before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalavala in the Esplanade Police Court on 22nd ulto. when one Jakhoo Bhima, servant of Malshi Ganshi, having his shop at Narain Dharu Street, stood charged of having sold adulterate Ghee as pure Ghee. The sample of Ghee taken from the shop of the said accused by the Municipal Inspector was found to have contained an adulteration of foreign ingredient to the extent of 44.2 per cent. on it chemical analysis by the Public Analyst. The accused having pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 25.

SAME OFFENCE AGAIN.

One Gangji Vaghji, having his shop at 207 Abdul Rehman Street, stood charged a second time for the same offence. The accused was first fined Rs. 60 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate about two months ago. The sample of Ghee now taken from the said accused by the agent of the Municipal Inspector was found, on its chemical analysis, to have contained an adulteration of 88.8 per cent. The accused having pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 75 by the Magistrate.

Other accused Virji Nagpal and Maimadali Abdulally, retail Ghee Vendors, whose samples of Ghee showed aniteration of 84.1 and 83 per cent. were fined each Rs. 40 by the Magistrate, the accused having pleaded guilt.

Other cases were postponed on the 20th instant.

POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE BAHREIN PLATE. DIV. I.
SHAMAKARNA .. 1
WALIDA .. 2
SHAPOOR .. 3

THE CURRAGH PLATE—DIV. I.
P'S AND Q'S .. 1
LADY JUNIOR .. 2
GOLDEN CHARM .. 3

THE BAHREIN PLATE—DIV. II.
WHITE CROSS .. 1
SARSAM .. 2
DE SOUZA .. 3

THE CURRAGH PLATE—DIV. II.
DAWN OF HOPE .. 1
VIJIYA KUMARI .. 2
POET'S DREAM .. 3

THE ALANDI PLATE—DIV. II.
OTHELLO .. 1
TRY AGAIN .. 2
CHEERIO .. 3

THE DURLINGHAM HANDICAP.
ADOUR .. 1
GLEN TREE .. 2
KILINDINI .. 3

THE NEWBURY PLATE.
IRON GUARD .. 1
TRAJANUS .. 2
TALAAT BEY .. 3

THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP
COQ-A-L'ANE .. 1
SHIVA KUMARI .. 2
POLYCHROME .. 3

THE ALANDI PLATE—DIV. I
JODI .. 1
KADIR HAJAZ .. 2
SILVER THRUSH .. 3

BAN ON "RANGILA RASUL"

HINDI EDITION PROSCRIBED

A Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary says that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued the following notification under date September 22:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898,) as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922) Act XXXVI [illegible] and the Criminal Law Amendment [illegible] 1927, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi is pleased hereby to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy wherever found of the following pamphlet and all other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of, or extracts from, the said pamphlet, on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 295-A of the Indian Penal Code:—

A pamphlet entitled "Rangila Rasul" in the Hindi language published by Baldeo Prasad Sharma and printed at the Hari Press, Kashi (Benares).

THE "POL" CASE.

The Private Secretary to Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj points out that in the report of the "Pol" case in the "Chronicle", Gokulnathji was wrongly mentioned in lieu of Girdharlalji. Girdharlalji is the son of Gokulnathji.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	21.37
To-day's Opening Rate	21.30
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	21.60
Difference	plus .23

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	11.56
To-day's Opening Rate	11.34
Difference	—.22
To-day's Closing Rate	11.26
Difference	—.30
Broach Expectation	Rs. 426

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 30.
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Difference	Lower 0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Difference	Lower 0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

U. S. A. MAN INVENTS VAPOR PETROL SAVER

W. Critchlow, 8002c st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A. has patented a new Moisture Petrol Saver for all autos and petrol engines that beats any ever got out. Ford reports 75 miles on 1 gallon. All makes show amazing increases. It saves petrol, and automatically decarbonizes the engine. He offers free to introduce. He also wants Agencies and Distributors to make Dol. 375 to Dol. 1250 a month. Write him to-day. W. Critchlow, 8002C st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

WOOD WORKS

Of all kinds for anything and every thing in Jungle-wood and Teak-wood.
Our special advice is to inquire us first.

S. M. UMAR,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
Pinjrapole Lane,
Fatch Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.- Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:
L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
(Estd. 1909).
Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.
Supplier of Carborundum, Electrical Accessories, Sodawater Machinery, Dental Goods and Dental Chairs, Spring Power Hammers, Lime Sand Brick and Hollow Block roofing tile machinery, Engineering Goods, Stillson Pattern Wrenches, Little Giant system Taps and Dies, Electrical Cables, and Flexible Wire, Lace and Trimming making machinery, High grade lubricating Grease, Bitumastic anti-corrosive paint, Hand Spear Brand Superior Quality Hair and Leather Belting, Artificial Silk Yarn, Aniline Dyes, and Heavy Chemicals, Consulting Work in Engineering, Machinery, Hardware, Electricity, Dyes and Chemicals undertaken.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1927.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

In our yesterday's article on the cow controversy we analysed the proceedings of the Simla Unity Conference, sifted several points of agreement and expressed what we consider the right opinion that, appearances notwithstanding, a speedy and full settlement of the cow question was not far off. We propose to attempt to-day a similar analysis with regard to the music question. In this case, too, we shall begin with the unanimously passed resolutions of the Delhi Unity Conference of three years ago. The main resolution about music before mosques was as follows:—

"(1) That Muslims must not expect to stop Hindu music near or in front of mosques by force, resolution of a local body, act of legislature or order of court, except by mutual consent, but must rely upon the good sense of Hindus to respect their feelings. (2) Nothing stated in the above clause shall unsettle or affect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence, nor shall it authorise the playing of music in front of mosques where it has not been played before. Any dispute with regard to the latter shall be referred for settlement to the National Punchayat. (3) The Hindu members of this Conference call upon their co-religionists to avoid playing music before mosques in such a manner as to disturb congregational prayers."

This resolution was followed by an exactly similar one about music by Hindus in their houses, temples or other public places "even if the house or temple or place in question is situated in close proximity to a mosque." The first clause of the first resolution was a child of Non-co-operation and is even now good as an ideal. But at the Simla Conference both sides dropped it in the belief probably that there may be more safety in securing a private agreement with some legal sanction. It may be noticed, however, that there was no clause in the Delhi resolution insisting on the Hindus stopping music before mosques even at congregational prayers, but the Hindu members of the Conference called upon their co-religionists "to avoid playing music before mosques in such a manner as to disturb congregational prayers."

Since then much water has flown under the bridge and each side at Simla stood on its rights. The Muslims put forward the following proposal: "While it is the right of every community to take processions with music along public thoroughfares, it must not do so in a manner calculated to interfere with the right of Mussalmans to undisturbed congregational worship in their mosques, and the playing of music must cease when such a procession is passing a mosque in which congregational worship is going on at the time." It is some relief to notice that in spite of the insistence on the right of undisturbed worship the resolution does not demand the stopping of music at non-congregational prayers, though such a claim was set up by a few Muslim leaders in the country. The Hindus did not accept this resolution, but put forward the following proposal: "There shall not be any objection taken to or any kind of restriction placed on the passing of Hindu or Sikh processions of any kind accompanied by music at any time along public thoroughfares, having a mosque or mosques on either side.....provided that any processional music except religious music shall not be played before such old historic mosques as the Jumma Masjid of Delhi before which it has not been played for a long time." It may be noted that, according to this proposal, there is no obligation to stop music completely; even before historic mosques "religious" music may be played and one can guess how much "religious" music can include. The Muslims did not accept the resolution.

There was little common ground between the rival resolutions except that music at non-congregational prayers was allowed and that historic mosques needed special consideration. Prolonged discussion did not bring the two sides nearer, till the Muslims offered an alternative resolution that "Hindus should not be prevented from playing music before mosques at any time they like nor should Muslims be prevented from making any cow sacrifice and cow slaughter in such manner as they like." There is, of course, the danger that, in the absence of public opinion in favour of some whole some restraints on a right, this proposal may, in the hands of rowdy elements degenerate into a license and the supposed or real misuse of a right in one way may provoke reprisals in another. The proposal, however, shows that the claim to silence before mosques is not absolute or conditional, but can be waived unconditionally. Similarly the willingness of the Hindus to drop "processional music except religious music" before historic mosques shows that processional music is not an essential part of their religious functions. It seems, therefore, possible, that is, not irreligious, for the Hindus to suspend a part of processional music before mosques; and possible, that is, not irreligious for the Muslims to allow music before mosques. What is possible and not irreligious is not necessarily the best course to adopt, but in the absence of other alternative proposals of compromise the possibilities of the above inferences may be explored hereafter. We shall certainly keep an open mind on this ticklish question. But it seems a fairly sound basis for compromise for the Hindus to suspend "processional music except religious music" before all mosques at the congregational prayer (treating all mosques, old and new, alike), for the Muslims to allow "religious" music (that is, we believe, not noisy) before all mosques at all time, and for all to leave to joint boards to deal with special festivals like the Ramzan Id or the Ramlila and to prevent the misuse of the right to religious music. This proposal would give effect to the appeal made by the Hindu members of the Delhi Unity Conference to their co-religionists. We are sanguine enough to believe that the settlement of the cow question will react favourably on the music question and that this latter will not be long in being settled in a spirit of give and take.

ON RIGHT LINES.

The special correspondent of "New India" cables the text of a resolution relating to Indian political reforms the Independent Labour Party proposes to move at its annual conference which meets this year at Blackpool on Monday. The Independent Labour Party realises that India will never be content with the sham of dyarchy or further attempts to foist upon her spurious kinds of self-government. It is anxious, as the resolution indicates, that Indian opinion should be adequately represented on the Reforms Commission whenever it comes. Its proposal, which it wants the Blackpool Conference to endorse, is that at least half the membership of the Commission should represent elected Indian parties in the Legislative Assembly. The Commission, if it is to be acceptable to Indian opinion, should contain a majority of Indians and an Indian chairman. But the Tory view is that England will be "betraying" India and the "trust" which millions of Indians repose in England's agents, the British bureaucracy in India, if Indian leaders are authoritatively permitted to explore what sort of a Swaraj constitution is best for this country. That onerous task must be undertaken, the Tory Press reiterates with wearisome emphasis, exclusively by Englishmen. The latest London "gup" is to send out to India next year a Commission with a purely Parliamentary majority. The Labour proposal is in refreshing contrast with this view of the British die-hards to have the Royal Commission uncontaminated with an Indian admixture. There is a delightful element of humour in the latter part of the resolution to be moved at Blackpool. It asks the Executive "to consult leaders of Indian thought with a view to secure agreement upon a constitution, which would enable the next Labour Government to introduce proposals which would meet with general support in India." Evidently the Labour Executive contemplates an early advent to power for the "next" Labour Government. The resolution suggests a certainty in the mind of the Independent Labour Party that the days of the Baldwin Government are numbered. India will not be sorry to find that they are, but British Labour should bear in mind that India would expect it to stand by the resolution and carry out the generous policy implied in it in spirit as well as in letter. The record of the MacDonald Government, in regard to constitutional reform as well as repeal of repressive legislation in this country, was not a creditable one.

BROTHERHOOD OF CULTURE.

A pleasing function will be held to-day when the Iran League will entertain the Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri and Shamsul-Ulema Dasturji Dr. Sanjana, eminent scholars both. The function shows that in the domain of culture there are no castes and creeds. Justice Jhaveri is a Hindu, but his profound knowledge of Persian will link him, as with bonds of kinship to all who love the language of Iran. The Persian language is far from being confined to Iran. Since the Moghuls began to rule in India, Persian has found a home in this country and not the least contribution to its literature was made by the Hindus. The early Moghuls vied with one another in honouring and patronising Hindu scholars of Persian. The reign of Akbar was a brotherhood of culture which ignored, if it did not obliterate, distinctions of creed. Hindus have a wonderful capacity to learn and excel in new languages. Under the Moghuls they not only carried on administration work through the medium of Persian with a facility which a born Persian might envy, but they also made lasting contribution to Persian literature. They wrote Persian poems, romances, grammars and even lexicons and translated many Sanskrit works into Persian. Some of those dictionaries and grammars are still prized by the best Persian scholars. Their translations of Sanskrit books like the Ramayana considerably popularised Hindu culture among the Muslims and the fusion of cultures laid the foundation of the Hindu-Muslim cultural brotherhood. Times have since changed. It is no longer likely that Persian will hold sway in India as it did before. But the study by every Indian of Urdu and Hindi has great possibilities. Cultural unity is a great incentive to national unity and the value of Urdu and Hindi in promoting such cultural unity is incalculable.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE AUTOCRAT OF INDIA OFFICE

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.)

In this series of articles I propose to deal with Indian Law of Constitution, as it is, its defects, and as it appears to me its future.

Turning to the present state of Indian Constitution contained in the Indian Reforms Act of 1919, it will be seen that the central authority of supervision, direction, and control, vests in the Secretary of State. The scheme of the Government of India Act is that the Secretary of State is the ultimate upholder of the Indian Constitution and that he is the final deciding authority. It is he who possesses the ultimate and residuary power of guiding and controlling the Government of India. There are no limits to his power except such as he is empowered to part with by framing rules which he has not made. In the First Assembly members of the Legislature pressed upon the Government the desirability of relaxing the Secretary of State's control over the Government of India by framing rules, provided for in the Government of India Act, but the Government of India have not yet moved the Secretary of State to part with his ultimate and residuary powers and if they have done so, no rules have been framed.

THREE CONCENTRIC CIRCLES.

As the Secretary of State possesses the ultimate and residuary power to supervise, direct, and control the Government of India, the latter likewise possesses the same power of direction, supervision, and control over the Local Governments, save and except the control exercised by the Ministers in respect of the transferred departments of Government. But since the Cabinet sets together and assumes a joint responsibility over its acts, it follows that the ministerial responsibility is not separate from that of the Executive Councillors, and in so far as the Ministers and the Executive Councillors are held jointly responsible for the good Government of the Provinces, the Governor is entitled to say that in order to discharge his functions the Cabinet must act in accordance with his advice and in giving this advice he is bound to follow the directing control of the Government of India, with the result that we have three concentric circles in which the Government of India moves; firstly the Secretary of State; secondly the Government of India; and thirdly the Provincial Governments—the largest power is of course vested in the Secretary of State; then comes the Government of India, and lastly the Governors. In any future Constitution the powers of the Secretary of States, the Government of India, and the Local Governments would have to be carefully revised.

NO REAL FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Turning next to the financial control, the Secretary of State is a supreme authority. The revenues of India is collected for him and in his name and are at his disposal. The Legislative Assembly has not constitutional right to control the expenditure, except by refusing supplies, but these are subject to restoration by the Governor-General under the Statutory authority. Some portion of the budget is not votable at all and leaving out the Commercial Departments of the Government of India, only about one-fifth of the budget is votable and even here, if substantial cuts are made, past experience has shown that the Governor-General has not hesitated to restore them. It is true that these cuts were not made except in the First Assembly upon their merits. They were made for an ulterior purpose of exercising pressure upon Government to grant further reforms. If they had been made upon their merits, it is likely that the Governor-General would have hesitated to certify them, but everything depends upon the policy adopted by the Secretary of State. In the First Assembly, when Mr. Montagu was the Secretary of State the Assembly made cuts aggregating to Rs. 40 crores which were not restored. It forced upon the Government the desirability of establishing a Retrenchment Board and of the immediate appointment of a retrenchment committee which was strenuously opposed by the Government Benches, but eventually a committee was appointed known as the Incheape Committee. Its recommendations reduced the expenditure by 20 1/2 crores, but it was only a palliative since many of his recommendations have not been given effect to and the military expenditure has again begun to swell beyond human endurance. I shall advert to it in a future article.

AN UNREAL CONVENTION.

The position of the Government of India is anomalous. It is responsible, on the one hand, to the Secretary of State and is, on the other hand, expected to be responsive, though not responsible, to the Central Legislature with the result that it is sometimes between the devil and the deep sea. The convention established during the last two Assemblies regarding the financial control of the Government of India is that where the Government of India are in agreement with their Legislature, the Secretary of State will not, as a rule, interfere. This is understood to have established fiscal autonomy for India, but if the secret despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State were made available to the public or even to the members of the Legislature one would not be surprised to find many exceptions to the working of this convention. In the first place, the Government of India is not likely to agree to the wishes of the Legislature without previously consulting the Secretary of State; secondly the convention amounts to no more than this that where the Government of India and the Secretary of State agree with the Legislature then there is a measure of fiscal autonomy, which amounts to the same thing as saying that whether the Legislature agrees with them or not the fiscal autonomy finally vests in the Government of India and the Secretary of State and under the rule regarding direction and control we have once more to turn to the Secretary of State as the ultimate repository of all authority.

(To Be Continued.)

SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL INDUSTRY

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

In reference of the refusal by the Swedish Match Company in Burma to supply to the Tariff Board information about the Constitution and about the Board of Directors, capital of the Company and the particulars of the cost of production and the inability of the Board to obtain them from the Government, the following legislation by the Egyptian Government and the Resolution passed by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce (Trade Section Committee Journal No. 702) protesting to the Foreign Office against the said Egyptian regulations, are suggestively significant:—

Excerpts from the decision of the Egyptian Council of Ministers in regard to incorporation and registration of the Joint Stock Companies in Egypt and published in the Journal official on 23rd June, 1927.

(1) The Board of Directors shall include at least two members of Egyptian nationality.

(2) Excluding workmen the personnel of the Company must include one-fourth of Egyptian nationals. This requirement extends to any person occupying the situation of clerk, book-keeper or any other administrative or technical post under the Company.

(3) In any public issue of shares or debentures at least one-fourth of the total issue shall be reserved for public subscription in Egypt, four-fifth of such being reserved for Egyptians.

(4) Any share or debenture having been offered for public subscription must, within a period of one year at most after the date of issue, be presented for quotation on the Egyptian Bourse under the conditions of the regulations of such Bourse.

(5) Documents establishing the annual situation of the Company (Balance-sheets Profit and Loss Accounts, Reports of Directors and Auditors) must be published in full in two daily newspapers (one in Arabic and the other in foreign language) circulating in the place where the general meeting is to be held, and at least 15 days before the date of such meeting."

FISCAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The consensus of Indian witnesses before the Fiscal Commission has tended mainly on the same lines. They have insisted on the incorporation and registration of foreign Companies in India with Rupee Capital with Indians on the Directorate and with full opportunity and facility accorded to Indian labour and Indian apprentices for the training in the technical side of the industry thereby introduced. The fifth item of the Egyptian legislation for publication of documents is covered by the Indian requisition of incorporation and registration in India under the Company law. While the majority of six out of the eleven members of the said Fiscal Commission have recommended for the adoption of the procedure desired by the enlightened Indian opinion under a proviso in cases of Government grants or concessions or where tax-payers' money is

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Conciliating Spain.

After an intimate understanding with Signor Mussolini is it the next step in Tory international policy to conciliate Spain? Sir Austen Chamberlain's secret negotiations with the Spanish Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, lend colour to this view. Toryism is at home with autocracy everywhere and the attraction of British Imperialism for Fascism in Italy and the methods of administration de Rivera practices in Spain is natural and comprehensible. But if the cementing of Anglo-Spanish friendship is to be effected by British willingness to agree that Spain should include that bone of contention, Tangier, within her own territory in Morocco, France will have to say at Geneva something very unpleasant about it. The indigenous population of Tangier claims naturally to have a say in all this and it is, of course, entitled to have an administration of its own, but its voice is completely ignored by the Powers in possession of the port. The League of Nations, busy at Geneva in adjudicating differences between State and State, has, however, nothing to say about this gross injustice to the people of Tangier who find a horde of foreign Governments fighting amongst themselves for possession of their territory.

Thorough Exposure.

In dignified and trenchant phraseology Dr. Rabindranath Tagore exposes the methods to which Miss Mayo and her reviewer in the "New Statesman" resorted in their vilification of Indian social conditions and political aspirations. The allegation against Tagore in the review in the "New Statesman" that he had said that marriage should be consummated before puberty, is torn into sheds by the poet as a "malicious fabrication" made public by the reviewer for "gratuitous information." Miss Mayo's method of selecting facts and generalising from them in order to make unqualified statements affecting the whole population, he characterises as a "poison-tipped arrow of a most hideous form of untruth." He thinks "even the British nation may afford an easy target" to such an arrow. In view of the fact that the Tory press in England has taken great interest in making the target for such arrows an easy and wide one, there is no doubt that the poison at their tips will do its work well. But the futile method of damning a whole nation by telling lies about it and imputing statements to its greatest sons which they never made is bound in the long run to hurt more those who practise it than those against whom it is meant to be employed.

Situation at Kharagpur.

The Central Council of the B. N. Railway Indian Union has authorised its President, Mr. Giri, to declare a strike at any moment he deems fit. Mr. Giri has warned the Home Board of the Railway and Sir George Rainy that, unless the notices of discharge served on 2,000 men all at once are cancelled or an impartial inquiry is instituted, a general strike may be declared at any time. These facts are enough to indicate the extreme gravity of the situation. The stubbornness of the Government in not even appointing a Committee of enquiry is inexplicable if not suspicious. The main points at issue are whether the so-called retrenchment, which occasioned the trouble is genuine or bogus and whether any necessary retrenchment should be so sudden and drastic as it has been in the present case.

The Real Motive.

The facts, ascertained and published by the Union and not contested by any one, show that the retrenchment was the result of the objectionable policy of transfering the manufacture of several goods from the Railway Workshops to outside contractors. As regards the second point, Sir George Rainy promised in the Assembly to see that any retrenchment in the future would be effected gradually. Why can he not adopt a policy he considers to be right in the present case? It is difficult to resist the suspicion that the Railway authorities have resorted to retrenchment in order to victimise the men involved in the last general strike. And for one reason or other Government are supporting this mischievous policy and refuse even to make an inquiry. The workmen have shown exemplary restraint hitherto. If they are goaded into a general strike the responsibility for the consequences is entirely with the Railway authorities and the Government. The statement issued by Mr. Giri only adds further support to the public contention that now is the time for Government to intervene in this matter and strive to avoid things taking a grave turn at Kharagpur.

U. S. A. MAN INVENTS VAPOR PETROL SAVER

W. Critchlow, 8002c st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A. has patented a new Moisture Petrol Saver for all autos and petrol engines that beats any ever got out. Ford reports 75 miles on 1 gallon. All makes show amazing increases. It saves petrol, and automatically decarbonizes the engine. He offers free to introduce. He also wants Agencies and Distributors to make Dol. 375 to Dol. 1250 a month. Write him to-day. W. Critchlow, 8002C st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

WOOD WORKS

Of all kinds for anything and every thing in Jungle-wood and Teak-wood.
Our special advice is to inquire us first.

S. M. UMAR,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
Pinjrapole Lane,
Fatch Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.- Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:
L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
(Estd. 1909).
Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.
Supplier of Carborundum, Electrical Accessories, Sodawater Machinery, Dental Goods and Dental Chairs, Spring Power Hammers, Lime Sand Brick and Hollow Block roofing tile machinery, Engineering Goods, Stillson Pattern Wrenches, Little Giant system Taps and Dies, Electrical Cables, and Flexible Wire, Lace and Trimming making machinery, High grade lubricating Grease, Bitumastic anti-corrosive paint, Hand Spear Brand Superior Quality Hair and Leather Belting, Artificial Silk Yarn, Aniline Dyes, and Heavy Chemicals, Consulting Work in Engineering, Machinery, Hardware, Electricity, Dyes and Chemicals undertaken.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
12, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1927

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

In our yesterday's article on the cow controversy we analysed the proceedings of the Simla Unity Conference, sifted several points of agreement and expressed what we consider the right opinion that, appearances notwithstanding, a speedy and full settlement of the cow question was not far off. We propose to attempt to-day a similar analysis with regard to the music question. In this case, too, we shall begin with the unanimously passed resolutions of the Delhi Unity Conference of three years ago. The main resolution about music before mosques was as follows:—

"(1) That Muslims must not expect to stop Hindu music near or in front of mosques by force, resolution of a local body, act of legislature or order of court, except by mutual consent, but must rely upon the good sense of Hindus to respect their feelings. (2) Nothing stated in the above clause shall unsettle or affect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence, nor shall it authorise the playing of music in front of mosques where it has not been played before. Any dispute with regard to the latter shall be referred for settlement to the National Punchayat. (3) The Hindu members of this Conference call upon their co-religionists to avoid playing music before mosques in such a manner as to disturb congregational prayers."

This resolution was followed by an exactly similar one about music by Hindus in their houses, temples or other public places "even if the house or temple or place in question is situated in close proximity to a mosque." The first clause of the first resolution was a child of Non-co-operation and is even now good as an ideal. But at the Simla Conference both sides dropped it in the belief probably that there may be more safety in securing a private agreement with some legal sanction. It may be noticed, however, that there was no clause in the Delhi resolution insisting on the Hindus stopping music before mosques even at congregational prayers, but the Hindu members of the Conference called upon their co-religionists "to avoid playing music before mosques in such a manner as to disturb congregational prayers."

Since then much water has flown under the bridge and each side at Simla stood on its rights. The Muslims put forward the following proposal: "While it is the right of every community to take processions with music along public thoroughfares, it must not do so in a manner calculated to interfere with the right of Mussalmans to undisturbed congregational worship in their mosques, and the playing of music must cease when such a procession is passing a mosque in which congregational worship is going on at the time." It is some relief to notice that in spite of the insistence on the right of undisturbed worship the resolution does not demand the stopping of music at non-congregational prayers, though such a claim was set up by a few Muslim leaders in the country. The Hindus did not accept this resolution, but put forward the following proposal: "There shall not be any objection taken to or any kind of restriction placed on the passing of Hindu or Sikh processions of any kind accompanied by music at any time along public thoroughfares, having a mosque or mosques on either side.....provided that any processional music except religious music shall not be played before such old historic mosques as the Jumma Masjid of Delhi before which it has not been played for a long time." It may be noted that, according to this proposal, there is no obligation to stop music completely; even before historic mosques "religious" music may be played and one can guess how much "religious" music can include. The Muslims did not accept the resolution.

There was little common ground between the rival resolutions except that music at non-congregational prayers was allowed and that historic mosques needed special consideration. Prolonged discussion did not bring the two sides nearer, till the Muslims offered an alternative resolution that "Hindus should not be prevented from playing music before mosques at any time they like nor should Muslims be prevented from making any cow sacrifice and cow slaughter in such manner as they like." There is, of course, the danger that, in the absence of public opinion in favour of some wholesome restraints on a right, this proposal may, in the hands of rowdy elements degenerate into a license and the supposed or real misuse of a right in one way may provoke reprisals in another. The proposal, however, shows that the claim to silence before mosques is not absolute or conditional, but can be waived unconditionally. Similarly the willingness of the Hindus to drop "processional music except religious music" before historic mosques shows that processional music is not an essential part of their religious functions. It seems, therefore, possible, that is, not irreligious, for the Hindus to suspend a part of processional music before mosques; and possible, that is, not irreligious for the Muslims to allow music before mosques. What is possible and not irreligious is not necessarily the best course to adopt, but in the absence of other alternative proposals of compromise the possibilities of the above inferences may be explored hereafter. We shall certainly keep an open mind on this ticklish question. But it seems a fairly sound basis for compromise for the Hindus to suspend "processional music except religious music" before all mosques at the congregational prayer (treating all mosques, old and new, alike), for the Muslims to allow "religious" music (that is, we believe, not noisy) before all mosques at all time, and for all to leave to joint boards to deal with special festivals like the Ramzan Id or the Ramlila and to prevent the misuse of the right to religious music. This proposal would give effect to the appeal made by the Hindu members of the Delhi Unity Conference to their co-religionists. We are sanguine enough to believe that the settlement of the cow question will react favourably on the music question and that this latter will not be long in being settled in a spirit of give and take.

ON RIGHT LINES.

The special correspondent of "New India" cables the text of a resolution relating to Indian political reforms the Independent Labour Party proposes to move at its annual conference which meets this year at Blackpool on Monday. The Independent Labour Party realises that India will never be content with the sham of dyarchy or further attempts to foist upon her spurious kinds of self-government. It is anxious, as the resolution indicates, that Indian opinion should be adequately represented on the Reforms Commission whenever it comes. Its proposal, which it wants the Blackpool Conference to endorse, is that at least half the membership of the Commission should represent elected Indian parties in the Legislative Assembly. The Commission, if it is to be acceptable to Indian opinion, should contain a majority of Indians and an Indian chairman. But the Tory view is that England will be "betraying" India and the "trust" which millions of Indians repose in England's agents, the British bureaucracy in India, if Indian leaders are authoritatively permitted to explore what sort of a Swaraj constitution is best for this country. That onerous task must be undertaken, the Tory Press reiterates with wearisome emphasis, exclusively by Englishmen. The latest London "gup" is to send out to India next year a Commission with a purely Parliamentary majority. The Labour proposal is in refreshing contrast with this view of the British die-hards to have the Royal Commission uncontaminated with an Indian admixture. There is a delightful element of humour in the latter part of the resolution to be moved at Blackpool. It asks the Executive "to consult leaders of Indian thought with a view to secure agreement upon a constitution, which would enable the next Labour Government to introduce proposals which would meet with general support in India." Evidently the Labour Executive contemplates an early advent to power for the "next" Labour Government. The resolution suggests a certainty in the mind of the Independent Labour Party that the days of the Baldwin Government are numbered. India will not be sorry to find that they are, but British Labour should bear in mind that India would expect it to stand by the resolution and carry out the generous policy implied in it in spirit as well as in letter. The record of the MacDonald Government, in regard to constitutional reform as well as repeal of repressive legislation in this country, was not a creditable one.

BROTHERHOOD OF CULTURE.

A pleasing function will be held to-day when the Iran League will entertain the Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri and Shamsul-Ulema Dasturji Dr. Sanjana, eminent scholars both. The function shows that in the domain of culture there are no castes and creeds. Justice Jhaveri is a Hindu, but his profound knowledge of Persian will link him, as with bonds of kinship to all who love the language of Iran. The Persian language is far from being confined to Iran. Since the Moghuls began to rule in India, Persian has found a home in this country and not the least contribution to its literature was made by the Hindus. The early Moghuls vied with one another in honouring and patronising Hindu scholars of Persian. The reign of Akbar was a brotherhood of culture which ignored, if it did not obliterate, distinctions of creed. Hindus have a wonderful capacity to learn and excel in new languages. Under the Moghuls they not only carried on administration work through the medium of Persian with a facility which a born Persian might envy, but they also made lasting contribution to Persian literature. They wrote Persian poems, romances, grammars and even lexicons and translated many Sanskrit works into Persian. Some of those dictionaries and grammars are still prized by the best Persian scholars. Their translations of Sanskrit books like the Ramayana considerably popularised Hindu culture among the Muslims and the fusion of cultures laid the foundation of the Hindu-Muslim cultural brotherhood. Times have since changed. It is no longer likely that Persian will hold sway in India as it did before. But the study by every Indian of Urdu and Hindi has great possibilities. Cultural unity is a great incentive to national unity and the value of Urdu and Hindi in promoting such cultural unity is incalculable.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE AUTOCRAT OF INDIA OFFICE

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.)

In this series of articles I propose to deal with Indian Law of Constitution, as it is, its defects, and as it appears to me its future.

Turning to the present state of Indian Constitution contained in the Indian Reforms Act of 1919, it will be seen that the central authority of supervision, direction, and control, vests in the Secretary of State. The scheme of the Government of India Act is that the Secretary of State is the ultimate upholder of the Indian Constitution and that he is the final deciding authority. It is he who possesses the ultimate and residuary power of guiding and controlling the Government of India. There are no limits to his power except such as he is empowered to part with by framing rules which he has not made. In the First Assembly members of the Legislature pressed upon the Government the desirability of relaxing the Secretary of State's control over the Government of India by framing rules, provided for in the Government of India Act, but the Government of India have not yet moved the Secretary of State to part with his ultimate and residuary powers and if they have done so, no rules have been framed.

THREE CONCENTRIC CIRCLES.

As the Secretary of State possesses the ultimate and residuary power to supervise, direct, and control the Government of India, the latter likewise possesses the same power of direction, supervision, and control over the Local Governments, save and except the control exercised by the Ministers in respect of the transferred departments of Government. But since the Cabinet sets together and assumes a joint responsibility over its acts, it follows that the ministerial responsibility is not separate from that of the Executive Councillors, and in so far as the Ministers and the Executive Councillors are held jointly responsible for the good Government of the Provinces, the Governor is entitled to say that in order to discharge his functions the Cabinet must act in accordance with his advice and in giving this advice he is bound to follow the directing control of the Government of India, with the result that we have three concentric circles in which the Government of India moves; firstly the Secretary of State; secondly the Government of India; and thirdly the Provincial Governments—the largest power is of course vested in the Secretary of State; then comes the Government of India, and lastly the Governors. In any future Constitution the powers of the Secretary of States, the Government of India, and the Local Governments would have to be carefully revised.

NO REAL FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Turning next to the financial control, the Secretary of State is a supreme authority. The revenues of India is collected for him and in his name and are at his disposal. The Legislative Assembly has not constitutional right to control the expenditure, except by refusing supplies, but these are subject to restoration by the Governor-General under the Statutory authority. Some portion of the budget is not votable at all and leaving out the Commercial Departments of the Government of India, only about one-fifth of the budget is votable and even here, if substantial cuts are made, past experience has shown that the Governor-General has not hesitated to restore them. It is true that these cuts were not made except in the First Assembly upon their merits. They were made for an ulterior purpose of exercising pressure upon Government to grant further reforms. If they had been made upon their merits, it is likely that the Governor-General would have hesitated to certify them, but everything depends upon the policy adopted by the Secretary of State. In the First Assembly, when Mr. Montagu was the Secretary of State the Assembly made cuts aggregating to Rs. 40 crores which were not restored. It forced upon the Government the desirability of establishing a Retrenchment Board and of the immediate appointment of a retrenchment committee which was strenuously opposed by the Government Benches, but eventually a committee was appointed known as the Inchcape Committee. Its recommendations reduced the expenditure by 20 1|2 crores, but it was only a palliative since many of his recommendations have not been given effect to and the military expenditure has again begun to swell beyond human endurance. I shall advert to it in a future article.

AN UNREAL CONVENTION.

The position of the Government of India is anomalous. It is responsible, on the one hand, to the Secretary of State and is, on the other hand, expected to be responsive, though not responsible, to the Central Legislature with the result that it is sometimes between the devil and the deep sea. The convention established during the last two Assemblies regarding the financial control of the Government of India is that where the Government of India are in agreement with their Legislature, the Secretary of State will not, as a rule, interfere. This is understood, to have established fiscal autonomy for India, but if the secret despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State were made available to the public or even to the members of the Legislature one would not be surprised to find many exceptions to the working of this convention. In the first place, the Government of India is not likely to agree to the wishes of the Legislature without previously consulting the Secretary of State; secondly the convention amounts to no more than this that where the Government of India and the Secretary of State agree with the Legislature then there is a measure of fiscal autonomy, which amounts to the same thing as saying that whether the Legislature agrees with them or not the fiscal autonomy finally vests in the Government of India and the Secretary of State and under the rule regarding direction and control we have once more to turn to the Secretary of State as the ultimate repository of all authority.

(To Be Continued.)

SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL INDUSTRY

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

In reference of the refusal by the Swedish Match Company in Burma to supply to the Tariff Board information about the Constitution and about the Board of Directors, capital of the Company and the particulars of the cost of production and the inability of the Board to obtain them from the Government, the following legislation by the Egyptian Government and the Resolution passed by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce (Trade Section Committee Journal No. 702) protesting to the Foreign Office against the said Egyptian regulations, are suggestively significant:—

Excerpts from the decision of the Egyptian Council of Ministers in regard to incorporation and registration of the Joint Stock Companies in Egypt and published in the Journal official on 23rd June, 1927.

(1) The Board of Directors shall include at least two members of Egyptian nationality.

(2) Excluding workmen the personnel of the Company must include one-fourth of Egyptian nationals. This requirement extends to any person occupying the situation of clerk, book-keeper or any other administrative or technical post under the Company.

(3) In any public issue of shares or debentures at least one-fourth of the total issue shall be reserved for public subscription in Egypt, four-fifth of such being reserved for Egyptians.

(4) Any share or debenture having been offered for public subscription must, within a period of one year at most after the date of issue, be presented for quotation on the Egyptian Bourse under the conditions of the regulations of such Bourse.

(5) Documents establishing the annual situation of the Company (Balance-sheets Profit and Loss Accounts, Reports of Directors and Auditors) must be published in full in two daily newspapers (one in Arabic and the other in foreign language) circulating in the place where the general meeting is to be held, and at least 15 days before the date of such meeting."

FISCAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The consensus of Indian witnesses before the Fiscal Commission has tended mainly on the same lines. They have insisted on the incorporation and registration of foreign Companies in India with Rupee Capital with Indians on the Directorate and with full opportunity and facility accorded to Indian labour and Indian apprentices for the training in the technical side of the industry thereby introduced. The fifth item of the Egyptian legislation for publication of documents is covered by the Indian requisition of incorporation and registration in India under the Company law. While the majority of six out of the eleven members of the said Fiscal Commission have recommended for the adoption of the procedure desired by the enlightened Indian opinion under a proviso in cases of Government grants or concessions or where tax-payers' money is

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Conciliating Spain.

After an intimate understanding with Signor Mussolini is it the next step in Tory international policy to conciliate Spain? Sir Austen Chamberlain's secret negotiations with the Spanish Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, lend colour to this view. Toryism is at home with autocracy everywhere and the attraction of British Imperialism for Fascism in Italy and the methods of administration de Rivera practices in Spain is natural and comprehensible. But if the cementing of Anglo-Spanish friendship is to be effected by British willingness to agree that Spain should include that bone of contention, Tangier, within her own territory in Morocco, France will have to say at Geneva something very unpleasant about it. The indigenous population of Tangier claims naturally to have a say in all this and it is, of course, entitled to have an administration of its own, but its voice is completely ignored by the Powers in possession of the port. The League of Nations, busy at Geneva in adjudicating differences between State and State, has, however, nothing to say about this gross injustice to the people of Tangier who find a horde of foreign Governments fighting amongst themselves for possession of their territory.

Thorough Exposure.

In dignified and trenchant phraseology Dr. Rabindranath Tagore exposes the methods to which Miss Mayo and her reviewer in the "New Statesman" resorted in their vilification of Indian social conditions and political aspirations. The allegation against Tagore in the review in the "New Statesman" that he had said that marriage should be consummated before puberty, is torn into shreds by the poet as a "malicious fabrication" made public by the reviewer for "gratuitous information." Miss Mayo's method of selecting facts and generalising from them in order to make unqualified statements affecting the whole population, he characterises as a "poison-tipped arrow of a most hideous form of untruth." He thinks "even the British nation may afford an easy target" to such an arrow. In view of the fact that the Tory press in England has taken great interest in making the target for such arrows an easy and wide one, there is no doubt that the poison at their tips will do its work well. But the futile method of damning a whole nation by telling lies about it and imputing statements to its greatest sons which they never made is bound in the long run to hurt more those who practise it than those against whom it is meant to be employed.

Situation at Kharagpur.

The Central Council of the B. N. Railway Indian Union has authorised its President, Mr. Giri, to declare a strike at any moment he deems fit. Mr. Giri has warned the Home Board of the Railway and Sir George Rainy that, unless the notices of discharge served on 2,000 men all at once are cancelled or an impartial inquiry is instituted, a general strike may be declared at any time. These facts are enough to indicate the extreme gravity of the situation. The stubbornness of the Government in not even appointing a Committee of enquiry is inexplicable if not suspicious. The main points at issue are whether the so-called retrenchment, which occasioned the trouble is genuine or bogus and whether any necessary retrenchment should be so sudden and drastic as it has been in the present case.

The Real Motive.

The facts, ascertained and published by the Union and not contested by any one, show that the retrenchment was the result of the objectionable policy of transfering the manufacture of several goods from the Railway Workshops to outside contractors. As regards the second point, Sir George Rainy promised in the Assembly to see that any retrenchment in the future would be effected gradually. Why can he not adopt a policy he considers to be right in the present case? It is difficult to resist the suspicion that the Railway authorities have resorted to retrenchment in order to victimise the men involved in the last general strike. And for one reason or other Government are supporting this mischievous policy and refuse even to make an inquiry. The workmen have shown exemplary restraint hitherto. If they are goaded into a general strike the responsibility for the consequences is entirely with the Railway authorities and the Government. The statement issued by Mr. Giri only adds further support to the public contention that now is the time for Government to intervene in this matter and strive to avoid things taking a grave turn at Kharagpur.

VICEROY'S VISITORIAL POWERS

NON-OFFICIALS' TOUGH OPPOSITION.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S DILEMMA.

CONSIDERATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 30.

The prospect of the University Bill coming in for discussion was mainly responsible for a larger attendance at the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday than on the previous day. From the very start it is becoming increasingly evident that the University Bill contains many a hard nut to crack. Excepting a few members who always choose to believe that silence is the better part of wisdom, all other members of the House have tabled a lot of amendments, almost to every clause of the Bill. The fight over the Bill is expected to be unprecedentedly tough and determined. The question time was dull, except for the smart exchange of questions and answers that passed between Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and the Leader of the House. The former got it stated by the latter that the Bombay Government had not taken any initiative in making preparations for the forthcoming Statutory Commission. The Leader of the House curtly replied that everything would be done in due course of time. Before the tea recess the Cotton Markets Bill was passed clause by clause. There was an acute controversy on Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment which made the rules made by Government under the Act liable to be rescinded or modified by a resolution of the Council. The division on the amendment resulted in a tie and the President got the first opportunity of winning the sympathy of the Opposition Benches by exercising his prerogative of the casting vote in favour of the amendment which was alternately carried in the teeth of the opposition from the Government side

FIRST DEFEAT OF BOMBAY GOVT.

AMENDMENT TO COTTON MARKETS BILL.

The Government of Bombay were defeated on Friday in the Bombay Legislative Council by the casting vote of the President on an amendment to the Cotton Markets Bill, moved by Rao Bahadur Kale to the Cotton Markets Bill by which he wanted to give the Legislative Council the power of changing or rescinding any rule made by the Government in connection with the operation of the Bill.

The Government opposed the amendment, on the ground that if the amendment were carried the whole Bill would be wrecked by the Government of India.

When the amendment was pressed to a division, 31 votes were recorded on either side and the President gave the casting vote against the Government.

When the report of the Select Committee on the University Bill was presented to the House, attempts were made by Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and Swaminarayan to block the precipitate passage of the Bill by moving amendments that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee for reconsideration of several clauses. Those attempts having failed the second reading of the Bill had a smooth passage. The Bill was then discussed clause by clause. The real controversy started from clause five of the amended Bill that embodies and explains the powers of the Viceroy as a Visitor of the University. The sub-clauses 4 and 5 impose an obligation upon the University to take action upon the advice given by the Visitor and report it to the Chancellor, who can himself take the action in case the Syndicate fail to do so. Mr. P. R. Chikodi moved that those sub-clauses be deleted from the Bill. Messrs. Chikodi, Munshi, Sheth and R. G. Pradhan made very telling speeches in support of the amendment while the big guns on the Government side opposed it. It is said in the report of the Select Committee that the clause providing that the Viceroy shall be the Visitor of the University was inserted at the suggestion of the Government of India. In fact, several speakers had made a repeated reference to that fact. Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Satara, one of the subtle constitutionalists of the House, asked the Minister-in-charge of the Bill to produce before the House the correspondence that he had received on the matter from the Government of India. The Minister fumbled a good deal, but could not come to any decision, whether he should divulge the contents of the correspondence or not. The Leader of the House at last ran to his rescue and read to the House the relevant portion of the letter that the Bombay Government had received from the Government of India. Mr. R. G. Pradhan then made a vigorous speech in support of the amendment.

The Bombay Legislative Council having reassembled on Friday afternoon proceeded with the further consideration of the Cotton Markets Bill. Mr. T. A. Andrews, Under Secretary to Government P.W.D. was duly sworn in. At interpellation time, a few smart supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram on a question relating to the statutory commission. The Finance Member, in the course of his replies stated that the Bombay Government had not yet been instructed by the Government of India to prepare materials for the statutory commission. There was not even semi-official correspondence between the two Governments on the matter. Mr. Jairamdas asked whether the Bombay Government were not on their own initiative making any preparation. To this the Leader of the House replied that everything would be done in due course of time. After question time, the President gave an important ruling over the constitutional issue raised by the Legal Remembrancer in connection with Mr. Bhosle's amendment. The amendment sought to make it obligatory on Government to submit the rules made by them under the Act to the approval of the Legislature. The objection of the Lgal Remembrancer was that the Legislature could not interfere with the power of rule-making conferred upon the local Government by the Government of India. The President, after having consider the arguments advanced on the issue by various constitutionalists in the House, overruled the objection of the Legal Remembrancer. He said, he knew that the Government of India were very particular in not according their sanction to a Bill having a clause of the nature of the one under discussion. However that was only for the information of the House. The President therefore held the amendment in order.

Mr. Bhosle withdrew his amendment in favour of a similar and more explicit amendment moved by Rao Bahadur Kale. The new amendment purported to lay down that the rules made under Section 6 of the Act should be liable to be rescinded or modified by a resolution of the Council. Rao Bahadur Kale held that the rights and privileges of the Legislature had to be maintained. The Minister for Excise opposing the amendment assured the House that it was far from the intention of the Government to infringe the rights of the Legislature. The probability was that if the amendment were carried, the whole Bill would be wrecked by the Government of India. Messrs. Pahaljani and B. T. Desai spoke in support of the amendment while Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) opposed it on constitutional grounds.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan in his vigorous defence of the amendment made it abundantly clear that they were not going to be intimidated by the imaginary fears entertained by the opposite side in the name of the Government of India. The amendment was then put to vote. A division was asked and granted. The division resulted in a tie as 31 members voted for the amendment and 31 against. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment and declared the amendment carried amidst applause from the opposition benches. The third reading of the Bill will be taken up to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

The report of the Select Commitee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay was then presented to the House. While moving the second reading of the Bill, the Minister for Education told the House that the Select Committee had met on five days and sat for 32 hours. Every clause of the Bill was very carefully examined.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved an amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee with instructions to make an additional provision in the Bill making it a statutory obligation upon the Government to make an annual grant of not less than 3 lakhs of rupees to the University. The speaker called his amendment a mandate to the Select Committee in so far as it chalked out a definite line of action. The Minister for Education argued that the amendment was out of order, as it sought to give a mandate to the Select Committee a thing which did not come within the purview of the standing order. There was a sort of pedantic controversy on the point of order which many a lawyer member of the House participated. The President upheld the point and ruled Mr. Pradhan's amendment out of order.

MR. SWAMINARAYAN WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

After the tea recess Mr. Swaminarayan

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION ON B. N. RY.

"UNJUST RETRENCHMENT."

UNION SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 30.

The General Secretary of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur, issues the following statement to the Press:—

The public is already aware that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway workshops at Kharagpur have been locked out since the 12th instant, in spite of the repeated representations made by the Union and the express opinion of the Legislative Assembly, regarding the unjust retrenchment affecting 20,000 workmen.

The Railway administration is still maintaining stiff attitude. This has created very serious discontent amongst all classes of employees and in fact, it has brought them to a state of exasperation. With a view to secure redress, the Union has exhausted all resources at its disposal and now the Union is forced to resort to the last resource, a strike, which may commence all of a sudden, as per resolution already passed.

The Union is trying its level best to avert such an unhappy situation. But, however, I feel constrain to bring home to the public and specially those who may travel on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway during the Pooja holidays, that they should avoid inconvenience and troubles that may be caused by an abrupt interruption of the through traffic.

It is needless to mention that only the Railway authorities shall be responsible if the public is inconvenienced.—Free Press.

OUR FIRST AND LAST WEAPON

MR. GIRI EXHOKTS WORKERS TO BE NON-VIOLENT.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 30.

It was a feeling speech that Mr. V. V. Giri made as President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, addressing a gathering of about twelve thousand workers, on the situation that has arisen consequent on the policy of retrenchment adopted by the authorities of the B. N. Railway.

He said:—"In the great struggle facing before us, we should no tforget that non-violence is our first and last weapon.

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH AND INDIAN ARMY.

"TO ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATION"

SIR WORTHINGTON EVAN'S VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

In his speech at a Conservative meeting at Colchester, Sir Laming Worthington Evans said he would be leaving for India in about a fortnight. About one-third of the British army was in India, but, despite the letters in the press, he was not going make an official inspection of the army. He was going to visit a large number of the units on the North-West Frontier, because he wanted to consider on the spot the problems facing them out there. He added, the "British army and the Indian army have always closely co-operated and I want to encourage that military co-operation between them."—Reuter.

MADRAS CONGRESS.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WANTED

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

The Medical Aid and Sanitation Sub-Committee of the 42nd session of the Indian National Congress has decided to make the following appeal:

A large number of medical practitioners may be required at the time of the Congress session. Those who are desirous of helping us are requested to send in their names to the Reception Committee of the 42nd Indian National Congress before the 15th October.

Those who wish to open free dispensaries at their own cost are also requested to send in their names before the 15th October. It is proposed to open free dispensaries of all systems of medicine (allopathic, Ayurvedic Unani and Siddha).—A. P.

PARSI WORLD CYCLISTS.

TO COME HOME SOON

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 30.

The three Parsi world cyclists Messrs. Bapsola, Hakim and Bhumbara have arrived in Jamshedpur to-day. They will stay here for three days. It now remains for them to continue their journey by the Madras Road to Cape Comorin and Ceylon, and then reach their home, Bombay, via Pooma.—Free Press.

PURELY PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR!

ROYAL COMMISSION AND INDIA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables a report that an important political quarter is responsible for the statement that the Statutory Commission on Reforms will not be appointed before early in 1928, and that it will have purely a Parliamentary majority and will have no connections with India. Whitehall has refused to deny or confirm the report.—A. P.

HOUSES LEVELLED: COMMUNICATIONS PARALYSED.

PEDESTRIANS BLOWN OFF THEIR FEET.

HEART-RENDING TORNADO HAVOC

LONDON, Sept. 30.

St. Louis (Missouri).—Hitherto it is known that 28 persons have perished and hundreds have been injured as a result of the tornado which has also caused much damage. Houses have been levelled and communications have been paralysed. A hurricane at the velocity of ninety miles an hour broke with bewildering suddenness. Roofs were torn off and walls collapsed. Thousands of trees have been uprooted blocking the streets. The air is full of the flying debris. In several places the pedestrians were blown off their feet.—Reuter.

DEATH ROLE OF 70.

2500 HOMES WRECKED OR DAMAGED

LONDON, Sept. 30.

St. Louis.—Police have been stationed at the spots where the electric tramway wires have been torn down to warn off the frightened populace. Where there stood beautiful homes now there are roofless houses, and heaps of ruins. Motor cars were found fantastically wrecked, some completely overturned and others embedded in the walls of houses. Police reserves have been called out. The fire-brigade is searching ruins. Two policemen have been killed by the fall of walls.

DEATH ROLL OF 70.

The death roll is now known to be seventy. The State Militia has been called out to protect property and armoury. The National Guard has opened a shelter for 3,000 homeless. The beautiful Westside section of the City has been devastated. It is estimated that 2,500 homes have been wrecked or severely damaged.

HALF OF RUDY VILLAGE DEVASTATED.

Rudy (Arkansas).—Half of the prosperous fruit farming village of Rudy has been devastated by the hurricane. One has been killed and nine injured.—Reuter.

SPRATT CASE IN HIGH COURT.

COUNSEL'S CERTIFICATE TO POLICE COMPETENCY.

"ACCUSED CANNOT GO BEYOND BALLARD PIER."

DECISION ABOUT BAIL ON MONDAY.

Further arguments were resumed at 5 o'clock yesterday evening in the application for bail made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah before Mr. Justice Davar at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on behalf of Phillip Spratt, now detained in the Arthur Road Jail pending his trial on a charge of sedition under Section 124-A of the Penal Code.

Mr. Jinnah said that the police in their affidavits had set out isloated passages from the pamphlet "India and China." The Court should be guided by only one principle viz., whether the accused was likely to abscond. The principle was passed on justice and equity.

Counsel referred to the ruling of Justices Sir Asutosh Mukerji and S. Chatterjea who observed "The proper test is whether the person will be available at the trial" (25, Criminal Law Journal, p. 738). This was to be determined by the nature of the accusation, the nature of the evidence and the severity of the punishment. This distinction was reflected in sections 496-7 of Cr. Pr. Code.

Section 497 left ample room to the Court for discretion on those lines, which should be exercised judicially, i.e. on tangible evidence, the object being to secure the appearance of the accused at the trial.

Counsel submitted that in this case there was no ground for believing that the accused has been guilty.

Mr. Justice Davar:—On the materials, one judge may take one view, while another judge will take another view.

JUDICIAL DECISION.

Mr. Jinnah said it was a matter of judicial decision. It was not merely a question of probability. It was a judicial pronouncement that the Court was called upon to make on the materials.

His Lordship:—The material is the pamphlet. You can't judge merely by the affidavits.

Mr. Jinnah:—Am I now going to be asked to argue the merits of the pamphlet?

His Lordship:—No. But all the material one has to go upon in his pamphlet.

Mr. Jinnah:—But the prosecution has also to produce extraneous evidence of witnesses. What Section 497 lays down is that when on the materials it is perfectly safe to hold the accused guilty, then only bail should be refused.

His Lordship:—I should like to see a judicial pronouncement going up to the extent of your proposition.

Mr. Jinnah then cited 36, Calcutta, and added that there were cases in which though the accused was convicted by the lower court, the High Court granted bail. What was mentioned in section 497 was not binding on the Court. Would your Lorship not start with the presumption that the accused is innocent?

His Lordship:—Yes.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.

Mr. Jinnah:—Until the trial is closed, it is still open to hold that the accused is innocent.

Counsel then referred to the judgment of Justices Batchelor and Shah of Bombay High Court who acquitted Lokmanya Tilak though he was convicted by the Magistrate for sedition.

"The question arises," continued Mr. Jinnah, "what particular meaning is to be attached to the passages? How then can you anticipate the verdict of he jury? How then can you say that you have reasonable grounds for believing the accused guilty?"

Counsel then cited the ruling of Justice Mitter (36, Calcutta) that "accused should be released on bail unless there are reasonable grounds for presuming his guilt."

THE RAISON D'ETRE.

"You have not the complete materials," said Mr. Jinnah. "You have not the explanation which the accused may put forward. To refuse bail, the Court must be able to say: If I release the accused, he may not be forthcoming at the trial That's the 'raison d'etre.'"

"Whether there are reasonable grounds or not must be decided 'judicially,' i.e., there must be some tangible evidence on which the Court can come to such a conclusion.

Therefore it is unwise for the Court, not only to anticipate the verdict of the jury, but to hold that the accused is guilty, before opportunity is given to him to test the evidence laid against him 'ex-parte' by the police. The accused has kept his mouth closed in the Magistrate's Court because he was coming to the Sessions.

His Lordship:—So it follows that in every case bail must be granted?

Mr. Jinnah:—It would, except when the offence is punishable with death or transportation.

THE SECTION EXPLAINED.

Counsel then explained that there were two parts of Section 497: (1) when offence is punishable with death or transportation then the offence is so great that the Court 'may' not grant bail. (2) Secondly when the Court has reasonable grounds to believe that the accused has been guilty of the offence.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the observations of the Chief Justice of Madras (26, Cr. Law Journal p. 1593): The Court is not called upon to conduct a preliminary trial. But it may incidentally have to look at the evidence to judge whether there is any real danger of the accused absconding, or of his tampering with witnesses.

SPRATT'S OBJECT.

Mr. Justice Davar:—Why has your client come in this country?

Mr. Jinnah said he had come to study labour.

His Lordship:—What is he by profession?

The Advocate-General:—He describes himself as a bookseller.

Mr. Jinnah:—He is a fresh graduate of the Cambridge University.

His Lordship:—He has no fixed residence here?

Mr. Jinnah:—He was residing at Y.M.C.A. before he was arrested.

His Lordship:—Does the prosecution suggest that he will abscond?

Mr. Jinnah:—No. The Bombay Police is so competent that I don't think he can go beyond Ballard Pier. (Laughter).

His Lordship:—What's your bail? The Section says it should not be excessive.

Mr. Jinnah:—The publisher (Mr. Mirajkar) is released on Rs. 3,000, and the printer (Mr. Chitalia) on a small bail.

INDIANS AND ENGLISHMAN.

Advocate-General:—They are Indians.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why should an Englishman be treated more harshly? (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah then said that he hoped to get a surety who will deposit title deeds of property, and not cash, to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

His Lordship:—The property market is very uncertain, and the Clerk of the Crown can't go on asking for valuations.

Mr. Jinnah said they could deposit Rs. 5,000 on behalf of the accused, and in addition to that are prepared to give personal surety of the local labour leaders

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Kanga, Advocate-General, then adduced arguments to oppose bail. He said that judicial discretion must be guided by what was laid down in Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code that when the offence was punishable with death or transportation, the Court should refuse bail, unless there were special circumstances. Counsel referred to Sir Lawrence Jenkins' ruling in 8, Bombay Law Reporter.

Proceeding the Advocate-General said that in this case no special circumstance had been shown except that the accused had difficulty in having access to his lawyers. The Counsel contended that the Calcutta decision referred to by Mr. Jinnah was in favour of the prosecution.

His Lordship: I have that judgment alone. (Laughter.)

Referring to the standing of the accused the Counsel said he came here in December last, and he has no fixed place of residence.

Mr. Jinnah: He is at Arthur Road Jail

(Continued on page 10.)

PRESIDENT PATEL ACTIVE.

TO ATTEND BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NADIAD, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel started this morning for Anand and Borsad Talukas, and after visiting several villages there, will return to Nadiad this evening.

Mr. Patel, after taking a bird's eye view of the whole situation in Gujarat in the next few days, intends going to Poona to watch the working of the Bombay Legislative Council which is now in session. He will leave Nadiad by the Gujarat Mail on the 9th October and reach Poona on the 10th. He proposes to stay there about three days and will then return to Nadiad.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT DEHRA DUN.

PROCESSIONISTS STONED.

HEAVY CONSULTIES.

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 30.

A serious Hindu-Muslim riot occurred in Dehra Dun last night when a Ramlila procession, composed of several thousands of people, a number of carriages and over half a dozen elephants, which was passing the Dhanawala Mosque, an hour before the time for the evening prayers, was stoned.

The procession had already passed a mosque in Paltan Bazaar without disturbance at 5-40 p.m. It had almost passed the Dhanawala Mosque and only one of the three bands with it had to pass when an old Muslim stood on the gateway of the Mosque and signalled to other Muslims with his hands to enter to offer the prayers.

There was a general rush of Muslims towards the Mosque and during this stones were thrown at the processionists from the roofs of the adjoining houses.

That immediately put the processionists into disorder and a fight ensued between Hindus and Muslims which spread from the Dhanawala Mosque to the Sultan Bazaar. The struggle in the former locality was the fiercest and the disturbance spread throughout the city immediately. People were attacked in several places.—Free Press.

ARMED POLICE TO THE SCENE

Mr. P. Mason, the District Magistrate, who with Mr. Hamid Ali, Joint Magistrate, Thakur Ram Rajpal Singh, an Honorary Magistrate was in the Kotwali, on receiving the news of the riot went immediately to the Dhanawala mosque and had several Mahomedans and Hindus arrested Armed police were requisitioned and on arriving at Dhanawala mosque, they gradually brought the situation under control. In the meantime a report had reached the Kotwali that fighting had also commenced in Paltan Bazar and that stray assaults were being committed in by-lanes of the city. Bands of armed police were therefore despatched to all the affected areas.

Before the arrival of the military, however, two Hindus had been killed and 31 men of both communities injured, of whom 10 are in a serious condition of whom 10 are in a serious condition in the hospital. About 50 arrests have been made. To-day the shops are closed and the city presents a desolate appearance. The curfew order has been promulgated and the assembly of five persons during the night has been declared unlawful. Mr. Mason is still patrolling the city and making every effort to restore confidence.—Free Press.

2 KILLED 28 WOUNDED

TOLL OF DEHRA DUN RIOTS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

A correspondent wires to "The Leader" from Dehra Dun under date the 29th:—

"Stray cases of assault are still reported, following the communal riot which occurred the day before, as a result of an alleged attack by Muslims on a Ramlila procession. The number of persons dead is two, and of those wounded, twenty-eight. The District Magistrate has issued the curfew order, and prohibited the gathering of five or more persons. The District Magistrate has also ordered that Ramlila processions should be restricted to between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.—A. P.

RAMLILA IN DELHI

DELHI, Sept. 29.

Ramlila is being celebrated peacefully here without any untoward incident. Police precautions continue.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

KEEN CONTEST IN SEVERAL WARDS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

There was a sensation here when the polling officer of the Shahpur Ward, apprehending a disturbance on account of the acute tension of feeling between communities, ordered to-day's polling for the municipal election in that ward to stop.

The Chief Officer of the Municipality after due enquiry ordered the polling to resume. At this two candidates, Messrs. Dolatram and Phirojshah, applied to the Court for an injunction to stop the polling.

That application was rejected and the polling was resumed after two hours' suspension.

Polling for the municipal election commenced to-day. All the booths were busy throughout the day, and especially brisk voting was apparent in Kalupur, Dariapur and Khadia wards, where the contests were keen.

A large number of ladies exercised their franchise. The total number of votes recorded is yet difficult to guess, but it is stated that it was considerable.

The voting went on communal lines as was anticipated, each voter favouring a candidate from his own community.

The examination of the ballot boxes will take place this evening at the Town Hall.—Free Press.

INDIA AND EUROPE.

GLARING CONTRAST IN CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber availed themselves of the short stay which Mr. G. D. Birla, the Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, is making in Bombay after his return from Geneva to discuss with him some aspects of the questions discussed at the International Conference and their effect on Indian conditions. The Committee met this afternoon when Mr. Birla was present by invitation and made a short statement on the work of the Conference and answered questions put to him.

Asked as to the outstanding impression left on him as a result of his study of the Conference, Mr. Birla, it is reported, laid emphasis on the great necessity of the Indian associations of employers of labour taking steps to see that the employers' delegate as well as his adviser being always Indians. Mr. Birla was of opinion that considerable misconception as to real Indian conditions and feelings were bound to result from any violation of the elementary rule that the delegate of each country must be its national. He drew pointed attention to the fact that the Credentials Committee which considered recently the representation of Indian employers by Sir Arthur Froom had expressed their opinion that the delegates are expected to be the nationals of the countries which they represent. Mr. Birla suggested concerted action by Indian associations representing employers of Labour to press on the Government the necessity of observing the rule that the delegates to the International Conferences on their behalf are nationals of their country. Mr. Birla also suggested that in future before Indian associations make their nominations for the employers' delegate, there should be mutual consultations and only a common name should be put forward by all the associations. This would eliminate any excuse on the part of Government that Indian opinion is not unanimous.

LABOUR IN INDIA.

Another statement which Mr. Birla is said to have made is that although Indian conditions vary largely from those of the highly advanced countries in the industrial and economic sphere and India would be perfectly justified in refusing to shoulder burdens appropriate in highly evolved countries, still on moral grounds, she will have to agree to keep pace with the advanced systems advocated in the interests of labour. He instanced as a typical question the provision of sickness insurance for Indian labour. The predominence of agricultural labour, the backwardness of industrial and economic conditions would jjustify a refusal by Indian employers to consider a system evolved to suit advanced western countries and not suited to Indian conditions. But, if India wanted to keep pace with the moral awakening of the world, she will have to concede that she must reconcile herself to the principle of sickness insurance modified to suit Indian conditions.

GREAT CONTRAST IN CONDITIONS.

An interesting discussion ensued in which it was pointed out that sufficient attention was not given to the fact that all the major countries were protectionist countries which helped the promotion of the national industries while in India the national industries were starving. Then the vast gulf between village and city life in India rendered necessary for labour not medical attendance in the cities but provision for the labourer to return to his village life for a stated period to recoupe health.

After further discussion, tributes were paid to Mr. Birla for his able representation of the Indian point of view at the International Labour Conference. The proceedings were entirely informal.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 30.

A meeting of the representatives of Hindus and Mahomedans will be held this evening for settling the points under dispute between them here.—A. P.

ELECTION RESULTS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

Scrutiny for the South Ward of the city and for the three seats reserved for the "depressed classes" took place this evening in the Gandhi Hall.

For the three seats reserved in the Municipal Board for the "depressed classes," there were five candidates and Messrs. Dadubhai, Amra, and Keshavbhai, were declared duly elected. Total number of votes polled by the members of the community was 7,823.

For the southern ward (Muslim constituency) Messrs. Musaji Safdar Hussein, Gulam Nabi, and Gulam Muhhammad were declared elected.

The successful candidates were garlanded by their admirers.—Free Press.

JAPANESE COMMISSION IN E. AFRICA.

WHEN WILL INDIAN GOVT. MOVE?

INTRICATE SITUATION IN NAIROBI

(From Our Correspondent).

MOMBASA, Sept. 29.

The Japanese Government have sent a Commission to tour in East Africa. It consists of the Chief Oyama, former Consul-General, San Francisco, three business experts, one medical expert, each representing the cotton agriculture.

Interviewed by "Kenya Daily Mail" Mr. Oyama said the object of the commission was to promote better knowledge and profitable relations between Japan and Africa. They might probably establish a Consulate after meeting the Governor here.

The arrival of the Commission makes the Indians think when the Government of India would be sending such a deputation to study the needs of the Indian residents. The Nairobi Municipality has passed a resolution against the recommendations of the Feetham Commission. The situation is intricate, as the Governor declared the approval of the Secretary of State previously.

SPRATT CASE IN HIGH COURT.

(Continued from page 9.)

—a much more fixed residence. (Laughter.)

LETTER TO MR. HORNIMAN.

The Advocate-General then referred to the accused's letter to Mr. Horniman enclosing the last of the articles on "India and China" for publication in the "Herald." The Counsel drew attention to the passage in the letter: "I hope you will think the present article sufficiently tactful on the subject of violence." That, said the Counsel, showed the intention of the accused.

The Advocate-General next referred to another paper found in possession of the accused entitled "Suggested Syllabus: Business of Revolution."

As the Counsel was reading from it, the Judge interrupted with the humorous remark: "That's the future programme. I am only concerned with the present. (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General then dropped the point, and proceeded to say that in considering the bail application, the Court had to consider the standing and position of the accused.

Mr. Jinnah: Standing and character.

The Advocate-General: The syllabus gives an idea of what the accused is in a position to do.

Mr. Jinnah: That's not character. (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General pointed out that the late Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar had refused bail to Lokmanya Tilak who was charged with sedition under Section 124-A for articles written in 1910.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

Mr. Jinnah, replying to the points raised for the Crown, said that Tilak was tried under the old Section. Under the present Section 124-A the Court might inflict the higher punishment. But in this case, the Crown wanted the accused to be tried by the Magistrate who could give the maximum punishment of 2 years. That shows that the prosecution realised that the offence was not a grave one.

His Lordship: What did the Magistrate realise?

Mr. Jinnah: The Magistrate was willing to try. But it was at the accused's own request to have the verdict of the jury that he was committed to the Sessions.

"Has your Lordship", continued Mr. Jinnah, "ever heard of a case in which a young man of 25 was sentenced to transportation for writing a pamphlet which has nothing to do with subversion of Government? It is merely the effusions of a youth. Have you heard of a case like that?

Mr. Justice Davar created laughter by referring to a case from Satara where the High Court reduced the sentence of transportation to two months; adding "You are asking whether any Court could have done that."

WANTED TO BE WITHIN LAW.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the accused's letter to Mr. Horniman which was relied upon by the prosecution.

What's wrong in that letter? asked Mr. Jinnah. The accused says: "I hope you consider the present article sufficiently tactful on the subject of violence." That means that the accused says: I hope I am wihtin the law, and that I am not committing any offence. What's wrong in this? again asked Mr. Jinnah with a look of surprise.

The Court burst into a peal of laughter, and the Judge also smiled.

Mr. Jinnah proceeded: The accused wants that the article should not be against the law. Therefore, my Lord, what? Therefore he intends to preach violence? (Laughter.)

His Lordship: I don't know.

His Lordship reserved judgment till Monday.

At a general meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union, held at Calcutta to protest against "unsatisfactory revision" of the scale of pay of clerks of the department, resolutions were passed characterising the revision as wholly disappointing, ing the revision as wholly disappointing and unsatisfactory.

Baghdad.—Koomecke has been compelled to postpone his departure owing to engine heating.—Reuter.

SITUATION ON B. N. RY.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Our success lies in non-violence and you must be prepared to continue to maintain peace and non-violence attitude as you have done hitherto, in spite of greatest provocation meted out to you. If some misguided comrades stoop to vilence, I must warn you that everything is undone and I must also say that if any of you take to violence believing in its efficacy, you will have to seek other men to lead you and I shall have nothing to do with violence or with men who take to violence. You must be prepared to accept the challenge of the administration. Nobdoy hates direct action more than I do; but when it cannot be logically avoided, there is no option left for us. I have always believed that a good preparation for a strike is the best preventive for a strike. Therefore, I ask every one of you to be prepared for the worst, while we hope yet, that the best would come out of the obdurate Railway administration.

"It is never too late to mend and I appeal to the Government of India, the Railway Board and the Railway administration, for the hundredth time to consider seriously and ponder over the situation that has arisen. I appeal to Mr. Carroll, your Agent, and Mr. Cole, for whom I cherish the greatest respect, to consider kindly, the situation and save the men discharged. If my appeal goes in vain and if anything untoward happens, I wish to warn seriously the powers that be, that the responsibility shall be theirs.

"While we hope, on the one hand, that our appeal will not fall on deaf ears, we will have to remember that the salvation lies in our own hands. God helps those who help themselves. We are now engaged in a life and death struggle, a struggle for existence, unlike the recent one when we fought for the sake of a great principle."—Free Press.

MR. GIRI AT ADRA.

RETRENCHMENT MOVE EXPLAINED.

ADRA, Sept. 30.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal, Nagpur Railway Labour Union, was accorded an enthusiastic reception at Adra on arrival yesterday evening. A crowded meeting of the Railway men was addressed by Mr. Giri and Kallappa, Secretary of the Branch Association, and the situation arising out of retrenchment was fully explained. The men expressed their resolve to stand by the discharged men and their readiness to go on strike, if notices served on the men are not cancelled immediately.

The President exhorted them to be strictly non-violent in their fight.

Mr. Giri and party left for Bhojudah from where they visit Purulia, Tatanagar, Chakradharpur and Bilaspur.—Free Press.

B. N. R. INDIAN LABOUR UNION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The Secretary of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur, wires that the statement saying that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities had no official information in relation to the impending strike from the Union officials is not correct. He says the resolution passed by the Central Council and subsequently ratified by an extraordinary general meeting on 26th instant was duly forwarded to the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Government and others concerned.—Free Press.

GUJARAT COLLEGE STUDENTS

STRIKE CALLED OFF

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30

The strike of students in the Gujarat College ended to-day. A meeting of students and professors was held in the College Hall, when Principal Findlay Shirras called upon the students to attend classes and agreed to look into their grievances.—A. P.

VICEROY'S VISITORIAL POWERS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

moved an amendment to the second reading of the University Bill, demanding the recommittal of the Bill to the Select Committee without any limitations on the Committee. The Minister for Education opposed the amendment on the ground that no useful purpose could be served by recommitting the Bill back to the Select Committee. Speaking on the present financial position of the University the Minister stated that the University had a capital fund of about 30 lakhs of Rupees, yielding an annual interest to the tune of Rs. 53,000. The annual income from fees was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 70,000. The total annual income of the University was, therefore, a lakh and forty thousand. The Minister assured the House that Government would do their best in the matter, in view of the explanation given by the Minister.

Mr. Swaminarayan withdrew his amendment. The second reading of the Bill was taken, put to vote, and carried "Nem Con.".

The Bill was then discussed clause by clause.

Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment to the clause 3 to the Bill which interprets the exact meaning of the several terms appearing in the Bill. The amendment purported to differentiate Colleges as incorporated, constituent and affiliated. The consideration of the amendment was held over till clause 25 came up for discussion.

VISITOR'S POWERS.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi moved an amendment to delete a sub-clause that imposes an obligation upon the Syndicate to report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action as is proposed to be taken upon any advice given by the Visitor. The speaker argued that it was a restriction of the powers of the University and must not be allowed to creep in.

Mr. Swaminarayan seconded the amendment.

Prof. Hamil opposed the amendment, and added that the clause governing the the Visitorial powers of the Viceroy gave the Senate an opportunity to make their remarks on the report of the Viceroy.

In a bright speech Mr. K. M. Munshi lent his support to the amendment. The sub clause under discussion, he said, took away at a stroke every atom of independence from the University. The Visitor also had to respect the right and the dignity of a democratic body like the University.

BEGGING FOR GRANT?

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the amendment. He was surprised to note that in one breath the members of the House were proposing to approach Government as beggars for an annual grant while in the very next breath they were attacking the powers of the Viceroy and the Chancellor.

Mr. Sneth who followed made it clear that Moulvi Rafiuddin was speaking about himself when he referred to the members who were approaching the Government as beggars. They were not there to beg. It was their own money which they were demanding as a matter of right.

UNIVERSITY'S LIBERTY.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the amendment and contended that the powers sought to be given to the Viceroy and the Chancellor were quite incompatible with the liberty and the integrity of the University.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Satara then asked the Minister to produce before the House the instructions of the Government of India on the basis of which the clauses relating to Visitorial powers of the Viceroy were inserted in the Bill. The Minister could not find the papers at hand, and consequently there was a considerable confusion in the House that took away a better part of an hour.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan in a humorous speech supported the amendment.

The Leader of the House gave his opinion that it was not customary to put before the House the correspondence that passed between the Bombay Government and the Government of India. However with that preface, he would read to the House the letter that the Bombay Government had received from the Government of India. The letter asked the Bombay Government to insert in the new Bill a clause providing for the Visitorial powers of the Viceroy. The Bill was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

To-morrow the Council meets in the morning.

"UNITE AS BROTHERS"

APPEAL TO NAGPUR CITIZENS

NAGPUR, Sept. 30.

This morning a public meeting convened by the Nagpur Unity Board, was held, Sir S. M. Chitnavis presiding. Notices condemning the murderous attacks and desecration of places of worship were read out in English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu and the President appealed to all to unite as brothers.

The meeting was attended by about a thousand people mostly Hindus and all members of the Unity Board were present, though Muslim members except Mr. Samiulla Khan were absent.—Free Press.

RECONSTRUCTION IN GUJARAT.

GOVT. DECIDES TO GRANT LOANS.

HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETIES TO BE FORMED.

POONA, Sept. 30.

In the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Bieu, Revenue Member, announced the Government's decision to grant loans for rebuilding and repair of houses affected by the recent floods in Gujarat and Sind, on the following terms:

(A) Interest on loans not exceeding Rs. 200—for the first two years six pies per rupee; for the second two years, nine pies in the rupee; and for the remaining period, 12 pies in the rupee.

(B) Interest on loans exceeding Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 1,000—for the first three years, nine pies per rupee; for the remaining period 12 pies.

No interest will be charged on any loan under clause A or clause B, or on any amount repaid in excess of a fixed instalment, if it be repaid at the time when the first year's instalment falls due.

(C) The maximum limit for loans to be Rs. 2,000, and 12 pies per rupee to be charged throughout on all loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

(D) Repayment to be made of all loans within a maximum period of ten years, subject to minimum repayment of Rs. 20 per annum.

Loans to holders of agricultural land will be made under the Agriculturists Loans Act, under the usual conditions in regard to security. Loans to other persons will be made on the security of mortgages of property.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been authorised to establish house reconstruction societies, both rural and urban, in suitable localities, and funds have been placed at his disposal for this purpose.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AWAKENING OF ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Walchand Hirachand said:—

The inauguration of the Maharashtrian Chamber of Commerce is a tangible expression of the awakening of economic consciousness in the country. Maharashtra has distinctive economic characteristics which need to be studied and developed. The resolutions passed at the recent conference bear ample testimony to the distinctive problems which await solution at the hands of the Maharashtrian Chamber of Commerce.

In attempting this mission, the Maharashtrian Chamber of Commerce will have the advantage of having its roots in the hearts of Maharashtra. The Maharashtrian Chamber as now constituted, will serve the eleven districts of Maharashtra. It will have members in each district and its business and the business of the members will be to take up the many local problems which are closely related with the economic development of Maharashtra and by representations to the Government, by introduction of co-ordinating and co-operative associations for the different rades and interests and by encouragement of pioneer efforts.—Free Press.

Geneva.—The Council of League fixed of the session, most of the delegates are leaving for home to-night.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The Council of League has fixed Nations having concluded business of the the session, most of the delegates are leaving for home to-night.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The scheme agreed to by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the Cotton Yarn Association has been ratified by the American section of the Federation. The General Committee of the Federation has issued a scheme of minimum selling prices for yarns which will operate from 3rd October. The ballot will be taken immediately on the proposal to sectionalize the American branch of the trade for short-time purposes.—Reuter's Special.

RANGOON, Sept. 30.

Maung Ba Byu, formerly an Advocate at Natogyi, a notorious criminal who was restricted to the reformatory settlement at Paukkaung, was shot dead last week by the police who intercepted him and several others while on their way to commit a dacoity. Maung Ba Byu had a local-made gun with which he fired on the police party on being challenged.

U Ba Hmyin, Circle Inspector of Police, Hlegu was accidently drowned in Ngamoyeik Chaung on Sunday last.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

It is understood that the Government of India offices will open in New Delhi on 1st November.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST PRISON FOOD.

NAVAL PRISON DOORS SMASHED.

BLUE JACKETS RUN TO SCENE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Toulon.—A mutiny broke out at the naval prison, apparently as a protest against the food supplied. A dozen prisoners secured crowbars and similar other weapons and smashed the doors and windows, liberating about 100 of their comrades who noisily demonstrated and caused much damage. The maritime gendarmeris and armed bluejackets rushed up to the prison and rounded up and forced the prisoners in one large room where they were individually secured and remved to the Malbousquet prison. The din attracted dense crowds into the neighbouring streets and reinforcements of police were necessary to clear the way for traffic.—Reuter.

NO SETTLEMENT OF TANGIER QUESTION.

RIVERA ONLY GREETS SIR A CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Madrid.—A semi-official communique categorically denies the statements in the foreign press that the Spanish Government desires to settle the Tangier question, before the Spanish King and Queen visit Morocco. It declares that the conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain and General Primo De Rivera have nothing to do with the Tangier question and General Primo De Rivera simply wished to greet the British Foreign Minister on the occasion of his visit to a Spanish port.

VISIT POSTPONED.

Paris.—"Le Journal's" Madrid correspondent says that the Chamberlain-Primo De-River conversations mentioned yesterday have been postponed till to-day as Sir Austen did not arrive in Barcelona until late last night owing to the breakdown of the engine of his yacht.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLEET MANOEUVRES

STORMY WEATHER CAUSES SUSPENSION

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Stormy weather caused the suspension of the Atlantic Fleet manoeuvres which are being held for the last several days on the Scottish coast. There was a thrilling incident in Cromarty Firth. During the exercise a drifter "Billow" towing target fouled the wreck of "Natal" which was blown up in war time. As the tide receded the drifter was left with its stern high and dry on the wreck. Boats stood by in the glore of searchlights to rescue the crew. The "Billow" suddenly fell off the wreck and almost turned the turtle but righted herself wonderfully.

The crew were thrown into water and all, except four, scrambled back on board the "Billow." The remainder, who were heavily sea booted, were swept away by swift tide and were finally picked up by boats from H. M. S. "Hood."—Reuter's Special.

RESPECT POPULAR FEELING.

SWARAJIST M. L. C.'S. MOVE.

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu, a Swarajist member of the Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the Neill's Statue may be removed from its present position to a less objectionable spot in view of the popular feeling against it.—Free Press.

MADRAS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

A WELCOME DECISION.

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Associated Press understands that the Madras Branch of the European Association has decided to extend invitations to the Raja of Panagal and Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, the leaders of the Justice and Congress parties respectively in the local Council, to address the general body meetings of the Association on two different occasions.—A. P.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

FIVE YOUTHS SENTENCED.

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

Five youngmen who were arrested last evening in connection with the Neill's Statue Satyagraha were placed before a Magistrate, who sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, and bound them over for one year. All the accused refused to furnish security.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

devoted to the stimulation of the enterprise (vide para. 291, 292, pages 159, 160 of the Report) the remaining fife members including the Chairman and forming on the board a real majority of leaders and directors of industries and businesses of considerable magnitude, categorically ask for the imposition of the said conditions on foreign manufacturers establishing in India. They have further supplemented their findings by no less and authority than that of Sir Frederick Nicholson whose dictum runs:—

"That in the matter Indian industries we are bound to consider Indian interests firstly, secondly and thirdly:

Firstly, the local raw products should be utilized.

Secondly, the industries should be introduced.

Thirdly, the profits of such industries should remain in the country."

(Vide the Report pages 200|206.)

Further ingeminations are unnecessary since the said Report is fresh in the memory and may easily be referred to.

A DEAD LETTER.

The said majority of businessmen have further very rightly interpreted the high revenue tariff in India as a phase of the sacrifice of tax-payers' money devoted to the stimulation of the enterprise seeking to establish industries and any foreign capital concern meaning to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the tariff wall must be obliged to comply with the requirements in the interest of the country first and always and not for mere exploitation of its products. In this reference it is pertinent to know that the opinions cited above were before the Government in 1922, the incidence of high specific duties on the importation of matches dates from the same year and close upon either of them followed the advent of the Swedish Match Company for manufacturing in Burma. The law had then even provided that any Company trading in India must be registered in India. The settled policy of the Government has been declared from time to time and the declaration was ingeminated by Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of the Government of India on the floor of the Assembly on the 2nd of March of the same year 1922 and yet how in 1926-27 the Tariff Enquiry Board has been obliged to defer further consideration of the prayers of the indigenous match manufacturers for protection till the largest foreign manufacturers, the Swedish Match Company itself out for protection, obtained permission from home and supplied particulars required by the Board. Had the various dicta and declarations mentioned above been effectively implemented in time this impasse and the delay prejudicial to the interests of the Indian industry would have been avoided.

THE SWEDISH COMBINE.

Before this matter is closed here for the time, attention of the powers-that-be is necessary to be drawn to the particular move of the mighty Swedish Match Company in bringing about a mightier amalgamation with the largest manufacturers of matches in the United Kingdom and even the British Empire, Messrs. Bryant and May Ltd. and J. John Masters and Co. Ltd. The last mentioned two concerns have distributing agencies throughout the British Empire (Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc.), "except Asia." By the now working agreement of the big three match manufacturers the Swedish Match Company has obtained control of over one-third of the world's trade. The market in the United Kingdom was taken by surprise on the 1st of April, 1927, when the announcement of the working agreement came upon it. The "Statist" whose verdict in matters economic has its own traditional weight opines that the agreement means restriction of rivalry in which foreign competition was very severe.

Whether the Swedish Match Company of the combination above referred to and its namesake the protege of the Indian Tariff in Burma are identifical or whether there is any mutual business understanding between them are matters for probing by the members of the Central Legislature in India. So will it be for them, after ascertaining the identity of designation or of interset, to find the significance to similar Indian industrial interests of the phrase "except Asia" occurring in the description of the Agreement mentioned before and underlined as such information and the archives bearing it and its relation to Indian match industry are beyond the ken of lay-folks. We would leave it to them and close here; the picture is sufficient for the nonce.

ZILADARS SENTENCED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

Tounarain Ganjoor, a Ziladar of the Allahabad Court of Wards Estates Office, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 on a charge of embezzlement. The Deputy Magistrate who tried the case thought that there was a conspiracy in the office to misappropriate the money, and recommended the dismissal of five other employees, as he regarded their presence in one office as dangerous.

Narendra Bahadur Singh, another Ziladar, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 for falsification of accounts. The amount of the fines, if realised, is to be paid to the Court of Wards office.—A. P.

A snap of the "At Home" to Hon. Presidency Magistrates at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday evening.

Dr. Subba Roy-n, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, who attended the Roads Conference, recently held at Simla.

TROPHIES FOR THE WINNERS.

SCHNEIDER CUP RACE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Venice.—The provincial Fascist Federation has presented a gold plaque to Webster, silver plaque to Worsley and gold medals to each of the other participants in the Schneider Cup race, both British and Italian.—Reuter's Special.

UPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Government of India, understands the "Madras Mail," has given sanction to Mr. M. K. Venkatramier's Bill for the suppression of immoral traffic in Madras. Mr. Iyer would ask for leave to introduce his bill at the next session of the Legislative Council.—Free Press.

KOENNECKE'S MACHINE DAMAGED

AVIATORS QUITE SAFE

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Bagdad.—When attempting to leave the aerodrome this morning, Koennecke's machine crashed and was damaged. The aviators were not injured.—Reuter.

BEN TURNER'S ELECTION

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Rugby.—The election yesterday of Ben Turner, President of the Union of Textile Workers as the new chairman of the General Council of Trades Union Congress is regarded in the industrial world as significant of the endeavour of the majority of the labour party to establish real and lasting peace in industry. Turner who is one of the foremost labour leaders in the North of England holds moderate views and has always advocated negotiation and peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. He is sixty-four years old.—B.O.W.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

RS. 1,50,00,000 OFFERED

Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of Currency, Bombay, on Friday (7th inst.) up to one in the after noon for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000, says a communique issued by the Controller of Currency Bombay.—Free Press.

LEAGUE'S ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Geneva.—For the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of late Economic Conference, the League's economic organisation will henceforward be composed of 15 members representing various nationalities. Sir Sydney Chapman, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, will represent Britain, and India and Australia will be represented. The latter and Chinese will be corresponding members.—Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 1ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday you are shrewd, original in conception and bold in execution—never hesitating to send one to the gallows if the 'execution' of your plan necessitated it. The great all-resounding, all-pervading cry to-day is fraud, fraud, and fraud. "Reforms" are a fraud; dyarchy is a fraud; the Reserve Bank is a fraud. Reverse Bills were a fraud; ghee in the bazaar is a fraud (and some critics say this chela of the Himalayan Oracle is also a fraud—well, we would better leave the world to pronounce its judgment whether we who call ourselves Joothabhai and Labaddas are a fraud or those who humbug otherwise sane and sober people after posing themselves as truth-tellers). There is no doubt that you are a great fraud in the market of this world. You will be a director of scores of bogus companies and one of the leading lights and the keeper of the purse of several charitable institutions. You have the great knack of feathering your nest without a breath of it going out. Orphans and widows will be robbed (and since Nature herself became relentless and deprived these unfortunates of their protectors in this world, why should you not assist her in completing the process?) and when the agents of law and order, the "cops", or our Swadeshi "pili-pagdi and kala-coatwalas," smell the rat (which means the same thing as you smell the police rat), on the first vestige of warning you run away like—er (oh, well, let the wretches be nameless), true to your habit of promptness which is essential to the success of your profession. The only good point about you (if it be called such) is that after robbing one Peter sufficiently, you will pay and feed and make merry many Pauls. In the battle of Zutphen Sir Philip Sydney was killed in 1586. When he lay mortally wounded he passed the cup of water to another who lay dying near by, with the words which have gone down in history. "Thy need is greater than mine." You are such a great hypocrite that, were you placed in such a predicament, that is exactly in the position of Sir Philip you would excuse yourselves with some such piffle, addressing the noble man in his last gasps, "sorry, my need is greater than yours: You are a bachelor. I am a father of fifteen children."

ANTICIPATIONS OF AUTOMOBILE WAR.

MR. ALFRED SLOAN EXTENDS OLIVE BRANCH

LONDON, Sept. 29.

New York.—Wall Street which, ever since the announcement of Mr. Ford's plans to build a new type of car, has been anticipating a bitter automobile war between the Ford Company and General Motors Corporation is much interested in the reports of the speech of Mr. Alfred Sloan, President of the Corporation at Milford, Michigan in which he intimated that there was plenty of room in the market for both companies with cars falling in their respective price fields. This is interpreted as extending an olive branch.

Newspapers infer that so long as Mr. Ford's new model does not invade the domain of higher priced cars built by the Corporation, for example the "Chevrolet," there will not be a battle between these two giants of motor car industry.—Reuter's Special.

ADOPTION OF BASIC PRICES.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The agreement reached at the Conference of the federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and Cotton Yarn Association, held at Manchester, provides for the curtailment of the production throughout the American section to be dealt with sectionally and not by method of treating all alike, regardless of the amount of work they have on hand and the state of their stocks. The system of basic prices will be adopted whereby the prices will be fixed according to the price of cotton in the current month of the futures.

While all branches of the cotton trade express satisfaction with the agreement, Sir Edwin Stockton doubts whether the agreement will result in anything more than a temporary alleviation of the position. He re-emphasised the necessity of putting production on economic basis in order to meet the competition satisfactorily.

Sir Charles Macara declared, "Two bodies with no compulsory powers and without co-operation of operatives can hardly expect to succeed."—Reuter's Special.

PHILBY RETURNS TO ENGLAND

PROGRESS OF ARABIA UNDER IBN SAUD

LONDON, Sept. 29.

St. John Philby, Central Arabian Traveller, arrived in London to-day after spending an year in Hedjaz.

Interviewed by Reuter he emphasised the progress that King Ibn Saud had made in Arabia. This year's prigrimage to Mecca was a record. There were 130,000 pilgrims from overseas alone, many of whom motored to Mecca and Medina. The number of cars used in country is increasing considerably. Ibn Saud thought nothing of running into Mecca between lunch and dinner. Electric light and ice machines had appeared in Mecca. Wireless would be the next development. The question of a railway between Jeddah, Mecca and Medina was being seriously discussed.—Reuter.

Rome.—The American Legionaries were received by the Pope.—Reuter.

New York.—Miss Vanzetti sister of the dead "anarchist" has sailed for Italy with one half of the commingled ashes of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—Lieutenant Bentley who left the Hendon aerodrome in the "Johannesburg Star" on September 1 has arrived here.—Reuter.

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.

Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufacutred for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P. lamp.

Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/-
Delivered free to any Railway Stat. in in India.

Sole Distributors:—
Bombay Phono & General Agency,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—PRIMAPHON

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Branch at:—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN
300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,
Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SPECIAL CONCESSION
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
WONDERFUL
Astrological Guide
JYOTISHA RAHASYAM REVISED AND ENLARGED IN SIMPLE AND LUCID ENGLISH.
Mr. Jawahirlal Misra, Extra Assistant Commissioner Drug, C.P. writes on 1-9-'26: The book 'Astrological Course' has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose. Concession Price, for a month Rs. 2-8 Post free, KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

Commencing From TO-DAY
SATURDAY
the 1st October 1927

Story and Direction
Mr. NANA B. DESAI

Supervision
Mr. B. K. M. DAVE.

Sharda's Second Anniversary Production

"HIDDEN-TREASURE"

Starring Indian Douglas Fairbanks—Mr. VITHAL, Mr. JANIBABU, Mr. KAPOOR, Miss MANI, Miss MALKA, etc.

Story Full of Mysteries & Fearful Fights & Dreadful Actions,

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

Photographed by
Mr. NAVAL BHATT.

Artistic Paintings by
Mr. YESHWANT HATE.

TIME : Saturday, Sunday Holidays at 3 p.m.
DAILY : 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

COMING Immediately after this Krishna's Jewel Production "AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RECORD OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS

An extraordinary general meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company was held on Wednesday. The Chairman, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, while presenting the valuation report of the Consulting Actuary for the quinquennium ending 28th February, 1927, said:—

We submit to you to-day the Valuation Report of our Consulting Actuary showing the results of his investigation into the position of the Company as at 28th February last and covering the period of the preceding five years. As you all have received a copy I suggest the Report should be taken as read.

I will not detain you by dealing with the figures in detail, but will merely comment briefly on the more important and those which I think will be of the most interest.

In the first place I would remind you that this is the first complete quinquennium since the close of the great European War. The War was a period of unprecedented strain such as tested the resources of many larger and longer established companies than our own. During that period and as a consequence of it we provided very large sums for the depreciation of our funds which were invested in gilt-edged securities. The Company passed successfully through the ordeal and is now on a stronger and firmer financial basis than ever.

In each previous quinquennium the Company made great strides but in the quinquennium just closed the progress has been greater than before.

In comparing the returns with those of the previous quinquennium you will find that the number of Policies increased by 10,478 to a total of 44,645. The sum assured increased from Rs. 5,73,89,600 to Rs. 7,90,38,971—an increase of Rs. 2,16,49,371. The annual Premium income increased by Rs. 11,00,496 and the Life Assurance Fund by as much as Rs. 3,20,44,371. and at the end of the period it amounted to Rs. 2,79,12,793. The increase in the Life Assurance Fund is really more than that shown for as no security has been valued in excess of its redemption price the Assets, on market values, were about Rs. 7 lakhs greater than those in the Balance Sheet.

The rate of Interest assumed has been reduced from 4 1|2 per cent. to 3 3|4 per cent. and the Valuation has been made on a much more stringent basis than on previous occasions.

The mortality experience has been favourable and although the large sum of Rs. 34,72,000 has been paid in Death Claims yet that sum is Rs 5 lakhs less than the "expected" according to the tables of Mortality used in the valuation.

A SURPLUS OF OVER 37 LAKHS.

The result of the investigation shows the Surplus amounts to the large sum of Rs. 37,66,689. This Surplus we propose to deal with in the following way:—

We propose to allot Reversionary Bonuses to all With-Profit Assurances in force at 28th February last at the rate of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured under Whole Life Policies and at the rate of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000 assured under Endowment Policies in respect of each year's premium due and paid during the quinquennium. The cost of this bonus is Rs. 23,78,964. The share to the members in accordance with the Articles of Association is Rs. 2,64,329 and we propose to carry the balance of Rs. 11,23,396 to the Life Assurance Reserve Fund. Resolutions giving effect to these proposals will be submitted to you later at this meeting.

The Bonuses to be declared to our Policyholders as a result of our Sixth Quinquennial Valuation mark a new era in the history of the Company. The Bonuses are not only very much larger than any previously declared but, having regard to the exceptionally low rates of premium, are most attractive.

Five years ago the Bonus rates were only one-third for Whole Life and five-twelfths for Endowment Assurances respectively of the rates now being declared. The Company could no doubt, as stated by the Actuary, pay even higher rates of bonus than those now recommended, but for the reasons given in our Actuary's Report we prefer to follow our customary policy which has been so well justified in the past, and be conservative in our finance and to build up and strengthen our reserves and not to divide our surplus up to the hilt. We consider this course to be in the best interest of all and we are sure it will meet with the unqualified approval of both policyholders and shareholders alike.

I cannot close my remarks without congratulating both policyholders and shareholders on the excellent report submitted to-day as well as on the satisfactory progress of the Company and the strength of its financial position.

The record of the "Empire of India" has been one of continued growth and prosperity and it offers to its assureds every advantage which Life Assurance conducted on sound lines is capable of affording.

I now have great pleasure in proposing that—"The Valuation Report of Mr. W. G. Barrett, the Consulting Actuary, for the Sixth Quinquennium ending the 28th February, 1927, showing a Surplus of Rs. 37,66,689 be and is hereby received and adopted."

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester and Glasgow, &c., &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO:—
A. & P. Steven Ltd.,
GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.
Engineers and IronFounders,
Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LTD.

PROFIT ON ACTUAL WORKING OF PLANT

With reference to the short summary of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the above Company published in the "Chronicle" on Wednesday, we are informed by the concern that the figure of Rs. 98,000 mentioned therein is to be understood as explaining "certain items of non-recurring and special expenditure due to the non-carrying out of the scheme of reconstruction which account for the loss shown in the balance-sheet and which go to show that there was a small profit on the actual working of the plant." The report for the year ended March 31, 1927, says:—

"The accounts show a loss of Rs. 88,976-14-9. This includes the following items of loss which either would not have been payable if the reconstruction scheme had been put through or are non-recurring:—(I) Interest on loans to be paid off under the reconstruction scheme and on that part of the cash credit drawing which was not required for the current year's working, but was applied to payment of past losses and still remains unpaid owing to non-recovery of the call money in time, Rs. 71,569-11-3; (II) The balance due to non-recurring losses on account of sales of surplus stores which are to be written down in value under the reconstruction scheme and to legal expenses of a non-recurring nature, Rs. 26,577-5-3, the total being Rs. 98,147-0-6.

It will be seen therefore that we made a small profit on the actual working of the plant. We regret the position is not better, but this result is not unsatisfactory in view of the severe competition of the imitation ghees imported from Europe with which we have been faced during the year."

RENAISSANCE IN FAR EAST.

ORIGIN TRACED IN BENGAL.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY—THE FOUNDER OF MODERN INDIA.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT JAMSHEDPUR.

Speaking on the occasion of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's anniversary at Jamshedpur, Mr. C. F. Andrews said:

I have eagerly looked forward to this anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. First I was asked to be present as a speaker at Simla, but my work has carried me away elsewhere. Here, at Jamshedpur I wish to state with the utmost possible earnestness what I feel on such a great occasion. Very nearly 100 years ago, Raja Ram Mohan Roy passed away into the unseen world of spirit, but his personality has remained with us, guiding and directing almost every reform movement, which has been initiated since he left us.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy represents the dawn of the modern Indian Nation. No other name in Indian history stands out with such prominence as his as the founder of modern India. Not only did his personality awaken new life in his own country, but it also awakened new life throughout Asia. From Bengal went forth the great religious and cultural movement which has spread during the 19th century, to almost every part of Asia. This Bengal Renaissance anticipated by more than 50 years the Meiji period in Japan, which represents the high water mark of modern progress in the far east of Asia. It can be proved historically, that this renaissance in the Far East which has since spread to China, Indo-China and Siam, owed its origin to Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal.

Just as in the Far East, this awakening of Asia has spread far and wide from Bengal as its centre, so also in Western Asia the repercussion of the same movement has been marked and profound. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Islamic ideals and culture linked him closely with Persia. Thus the movement which he founded in Bengal was able to penetrate westward as well. Indeed it went much further than Western Asia. Its influence spread widely throughout Europe and America.

HIS FAR SIGHTED WISDOM.

When it is asked how this majestic personality, rising like the sun above the horizon at the end of the 18th century has had such an effect upon the main currents of human history the answer is simple. By his genius he anticipated the different problem with which the future had to deal. He gave the solution to them in such a way, that those who came later could receive direction from him and carry into effect his own far-sighted wisdom. Let me take three aspects of his influence in our own time. The first that I would dwell on is this. He saw with extraordinary clearness that the new western knowledge must be assimilated by the East, so as to produce fresh life-giving currents in the soul for the new humanity of Asia. He did not reject Western Science. At the same time, he did not merely copy it, or take it in a second hand or unassimilated way. He became master of it; he never became its slave. Whilst he absorbed into his own magnificent intellect this "new learning" of the West, he was able at the same time to correlate it perfectly with the wisdom of the East. He stands out therefore, as the one personal meeting place in history between the East and the West at the time of their first modern contact.

FOUNDER OF SCIENCE OF COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

Secondly, Raja Ram Mohan Roy is the founder of the Science of Comparative Religion. It is true, that Lessing and others, in Europe, had already outlined such a Science. But Ram Mohan Roy practised it, in every action of his own personal life. Lately, I have been reading carefully some of his writings in English, which form part of his literary legacy as a scholar. I have found how deep his knowledge was of the Christian scriptures, in their original Hebrew and Greek languages. I have been told by scholars of Islam, that his knowledge of Persian and Arabic culture was equally deep and profound. Thus his life was given to the solution of the problem of religious unity. The result is, that 100 years after his death, he can be claimed by Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians alike, as the true sympathiser with their own religions. He can point the way in his own personal life and teaching to the solution of our present religious communal difficulties.

Thirdly, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the true pioneer, of social reform. He was essentially a man of faith, a man of religion, a man whose life was established in God. From this basis, his social reform proceeded. Social Reform was not in any way divorced from true religion.

BRIDGE NOT YET FULLY BUILT.

These three qualities in him, which I have mentioned, are still of vital importance. After 100 years, the bridge is not yet fully built between the Science of the West and the wisdom of the East. Again, the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity has become quite recently perhaps the most serious and alarming factor in Indian political history. Here, we may study Raja Ram Mohan Roy and find help and strength in our difficulties. Lastly, Social reform has become urgently pressing in India, but we sadly lack direction. We can learn from Ram Mohan Roy that a reverent conservative spirit is not incompatible with radical social change.

In the end, I would dwell upon the inner character and personality of Raja Ram Mohan Roy himself. His moral sincerity, his intellectual freedom, his honesty, his forgetfulness of injuries done to himself by his opponents, his generous and liberal spirit,—all these are part of his personal charm. Cardinal Newman has described in a well known passage in modern English literature, the character of the "perfect gentleman". In my own mind, as I go through the characters in history who come nearest to this ideal, I put first and foremost as my own vision the "perfect gentleman" of this modern age, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Local rain is reported from the North-West Frontier. Widespread rain has fallen over most part of the Peninsula and also over the region extending from Upper Burma to the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Ma-a-bar and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces East, Berar, Central Provinces East, North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana West, Hyderabad North, Madras South-East and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Central Provinces West Punjab East, North Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Gujarat and Hyderabad South.

The chief amounts are: Amherst one and a half inches, Bhamo Myitkyina one, Dhubri three quarters, Silchar two, Cheerapunji nineteen, Cox's Bazar two, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Jessore one, Burdwan one and a half, Mymensingh two, Jalpaiguri three, Hazaribagh and Purnea three quarters, Allahabad and Akola two, Pendra three quarters, Raipur two, Parachinar one, Drosh a half, Harnai a quarter, Jodhpur one and a half, Udaipur a half, Ratnagiri one and a half, Marmagoa three quarters, Karwar one and a half, Ahmednagar and Bangalore three quarters, Mercara and Mangalore one, Trivandrum two, Trichinopoly three quarters, Kurnool and Masulipatam one and a half, Cocanada one.

Forecast: Decrease in the Peninsula along the Gangetic plain and the Frontier and increase in the Assam.—A. P.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 8.

Wheat Asuj 4/8/0.
Wheat Maghar 4/10/0.
Gram Asuj 4/1/0.
Gram Katak 4/1/9.
Gram Jeth 3/10/0.
Barley Asuj 3/0/3.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/8/0.
Cottonseeds Poh 3/7/0.
Cottonseeds Phagan 3/9/0.
Gawara Poh. 3/2/9.

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/12, Gram 4/ to 4/3, Barley 3/0/6. Cottonseeds 3/0/0, Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/.

Market arrival.

Wheat 600 mds. Gram 100 mds. Barley 200 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/4, Closing 49/4, Clearing Rate 49/4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/8, Lowest 48/2, Closing 48/4, Clearing Rate 48/4.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/7, Closing 4/7, Clearing Rate 4/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/13, Lowest 56/5, Closing 56/6, Clearing Rate 56/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-7|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
1 and 3-Month 3 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In good supply.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/3/9
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/3/9
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid Oct/Nov. £15/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers, Sept/Oct. £18/8/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers, Oct/Dec. 29/9
Delivery paid & buyers Jan/Apl. 30/3

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30.

Ellora, Davis, Colombo.
Razmak, Browning, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.

Circassia, Coldwell, Calcutta.
Muroran Maru, Kotoru, Kobe.
Homayun, Voller, Mouritius.
Halizones, Peterson, Antwerp.
Razmak, Browning, Aden.
Hatkhola, Parker, Karachi.
British Rose, Dinnier, Abadan.

LOADING

Sept. 30.

Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

S S Ellora:—The steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Circassia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Muroran Maru:—The N Y K steamer Muroran Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Halizones:—The J F Co's steamer Halizones will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S British Rose:—The S N Co's steamer British Rose will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Aden with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola will arrive to-day at about 7 a.m. from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

"CHRONICLE" PATETI NUMBER.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

We have received the Parsi New Year Number of the "Bombay Chronicle", a well-known English daily of Bombay which is edited by Syed Abdulla Brelvi. The issue under review contains a number of well-written articles on subjects of varied interest by many reputed writers. "Be unadulterated Indians" by Mr. Satyamurti, "Social Reform Movement" by Mr. H. A. Talcherker, "Unfettered Art" and "J. N. Tata" by Mr. K. H. Vakil, "India's Charter of Liberty" by Sir C. Vijaraghavachariar, "Inter-communal cultures" by Mr. D. J. Irani, "Industrial Psychology" by Mr. M. H. Vakil, "Our Duty to the Luckless" by Mr. Taraporc, Bart-at-Law, "Our Famous Educational System" by Mr. F. E. Bharucha, etc., will be read with profit and pleasure by the readers.

The issue, though short in size, has a decent get-up having many illustrations.

BIKANER JAIN CONFERENCE.

BIKANER, Sept. 30.

Arrangements are nearing completion for the holding of the Swetamber Jain Conference at Bikaner on the Vijaya Dashmi Day under the presidency of the Jain philosopher, Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah.—Free Press.

The Governor of Madras is understood to have accepted the invitation of the local branch of the European Association to attend the Annual Dinner on January 1st.

Sergeant S. W. Sparks, M.S.M. Royal Air Force, who is attempting to ride round the world in 120 days, on a Rudge Whitworth motor-cycle, has arrived in Colombo, via Dhanushkodi.—Free Press.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE

Rheumatism

Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds.

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

PILLS

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

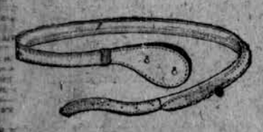
TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

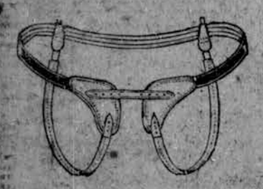
JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.,
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

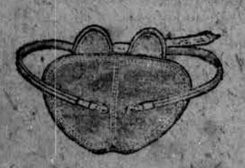
In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.



POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

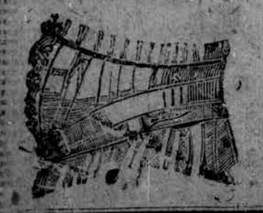


POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.



EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."



N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

DEATH OF ZAGHLUL PASHA.

EGYPT'S NATIONALIST LEADER: STORY OF REMARKABLE CAREER

We regret to announce the death of Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian statesman, who had for several days been lying critically ill in Cairo, writes the "Manchester Guardian Weekly", in its latest issue. On Tuesday it was announced that the street in which he lived had been closed to traffic owing to the grave turn of his illness, and late the same night the news of his death was received.

At the time of Saad Zaghlul Pasha's release from Gibraltar he was described by a writer in the English press as a "man of mystery." What really made him mysterious to Western minds was the simplicity of his character. In the Orient intrigue is the pastime of youth and the preoccupation of age. It is therefore assumed by Occidentals negotiating with Orientals that there are always ulterior objects, that words must never be taken at their face value, and that, whatever a man seems, that he most certainly is not.

Zaghlul was an Egyptian of the Egyptians: he was by birth a peasant and by training a lawyer; he was a Mohammedan from El Ashar University; he was a politician; he was extraordinarily clever. Yet, despite every one of these, to the average Englishman, excellent arguments to the contrary, he was honest. He meant what he said and he did what he promised. That was why he was three times banished from his country by English administrators and on each occasion released and restored to his former high esteem in the columns of the press and the minds of average Englishmen. This essential honesty of his in the end dispelled cynicism and disarmed militarism. When as a lawyer he told a client that he would not take either his fee or his case because the case could not be won, it was not through anxiety for his own professional reputation. When he organised a Nationalist party on the Western model from all classes of his fellow-countrymen it was not in order that he might climb to power by a road new to Eastern politics. When in his old age he wrote to his medical adviser that his own health and life were of no moment except in so far as he could help to win Egypt her freedom he meant what he said. Thus the fact that most baffled the Englishmen who dealt with him was that he could not be induced to accept the form and shadow of freedom for his country together with the substance of power and distinction for himself.

In the course of his life he had been a journalist, a barrister, a judge, a Minister of State, the elected leader of the Legislative Assembly of his country. Those were his official professions and offices. But it was as the adored, indeed almost worshipped, leader of the Egyptian people that he was best known and alternately reviled and praised in England. In the policy for which he stood he never wavered or faltered. Complete independence for Egypt was what he sought in the days when Lord Cromer marked him for high office as the ablest of his countrymen. Complete independence for Egypt was what he demanded when he was exiled to Malta in 1919. It was the same when he was invited to London to negotiate with Lord Milner and his colleagues. It was the same when he was exiled to the Seychelles and to Gibraltar by Lord Allenby.

In March, 1922, Britain declared her protectorate over Egypt at an end, and in April allowed the Viceroy Fund to be proclaimed as the independent King of Egypt, but kept troops there to guard the Suez Canal. In the spring, 1923, Zaghlul was released and returned to Egypt. Early in 1924 he formed a Cabinet in the hope of getting further concessions from England. A visit in the summer to London, where he negotiated with Mr. MacDonald, the Labour Premier, was without result. Zaghlul demanded the withdrawal of all British troops, of the financial and judicial advisers, and of all British control over the Egyptian Government, especially as regards foreign relations and the abandonment of the British claim to protect foreigners and minorities or to guard the Suez Canal. Mr. MacDonald replied that no British Government could cease to protect the Canal, which was vital to the Empire, but that the troops would not interfere with Egyptian sovereignty. Britain, he said, was determined to keep order in the Sudan. She could not allow the work done there to be destroyed, and would not abandon the Sudan till the task there had been completed.

Meanwhile the Nationalist extremists had grown suspicious of him, and on July 12, 1924, an attempt was made on his life by Cairo student, who wounded him slightly. Owing to differences with King Fuad he resigned on November 16, 1924, but afterwards decided to continue in power When, however, on November 19 the British Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack who had repressed the disorders in the Sudan, was murdered. England insisted on drastic penalties, including a fine of £5000,000 and the resignation of Zaghlul. After the elections in the spring of 1925, Ziwar Pasha, who believed he had a majority, formed his Ministry, but found that Zaghlul had carried the day. When the new Parliament met on March 23, 1925, it at once elected Zaghlul President, but was promptly dissolved by the Ziwar Pasha Government, which ordered new elections for May 23, but these were eventually postponed on the ground that electoral reforms must first be carried through. Zaghlul declared the entire procedure unconstitutional. For the remainder of the year Egypt was governed without a Parliament. Early in 1926 universal male suffrage by direct voting, which had been advocated by Zaghlul, was adopted, and he headed an opposition coalition at the elections in May, which gave the Zaghlulists alone 164 seats out of the total of 214. Eventually he renounced office, after representations by the British High Commissioner, and nominated Adly Pasha for the Premiership of a Cabinet which included six Wafdists. Since then he had been in political retirement.

Although Zaghlul's aim was simple, direct, and consistently sought, he was too good a statesman and man of the world to be ignorant of the give and take of treaty-making. He was as far from intransigence as he from vacillation. In the face of all difficulties he won his way step by step. His success, despite the opposition of the most powerful Empire in the world, intrigues in his own country and every kind of calumny and attack from ignorant or interested persons, despite, more than all, his own constant ill-health, was steadily and continuous.

His friends, and they are many in this country as in his own, will remember him perhaps not so much for his greater qualities as for such personal things as his unfailing good temper and a sense of humour rare in politicians and almost unknown among leaders of the oppressed. Those who were opposed to him in politics, those even who were in the position of his gaolers, found in him a charming and witty companion. Indeed, his social powers that their experience of card-playing was considerably increased by the practical lessons they received from their prisoner. Such qualities endeared him particularly to Englishmen, for whom, in spite of political quarrels and even persecutions, he always showed a warm friendship. English he did not speak until he was a prisoner in Gibraltar. Then, the independence of his country having been at least formally recognised, he used his enforced leisure in learning to read and speak the language.

There was in Saad Zaghlul nothing of the fanatic, nothing of the prig. Yet he never waved from his purpose. Englishmen have reason to lament his death because a friendly, honourable, and charming opponent of a policy their Government has fitfully pursued is gone. To Egyptians the loss is irreparable.

FOR SALE

TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS

of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.

Just try and be satisfied.

M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

Finer Than Ever

The new Dodge Brothers Motor gives you a vastly better performance—more power, greater speed, faster acceleration. It is a sturdier, more economical car, too. You can count on at least 20 per cent less fuel consumption.

Note these facts, also: Standard gear shift—complete new transmission—single disc clutch—balloon-geared steering unit—everything from hot-spot manifold to water pump, new and improved.

Come in and investigate. See the smart new lines and colors. Then take the car for a drive.

Touring Car .. .. Rs. 3,750/-
Special Touring Car .. Rs. 3,950/-
Sport Touring Car .. Rs. 4,100/-
Delivered Bombay.

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
BOMBAY.
Branches at LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

Dr. G. B.'s

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

DR. G. B'S MEDICATED SNUFF

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA & ETC: PRICE PER BOTTLE, As.

MESSERS GURUBASAVA & CO. LTD.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
P.B. No. 510 MADRAS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON REQUEST.

Bombay Agents:—

HASANALI SALEH MAHOMED & CO.
Govt. Tobacco Warehouse, Fort.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S **YEAST-VITE** TONIC TABLETS

The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

The greatest medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,038—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

Sole Wholesale Agents:—

MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES.
"CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. I.

SAMOA GAGGED

TO BE BROKEN ON ALTAR OF COMMERCE?

STORY OF OPPRESSION OF "NATIVES."

That serious trouble exists in Western Samoa must have become widely known during the last three months, writes Newton Rowe in "Foreign Affairs." Critics of the administration accuse the administrator (Sir George Richardson) of autocratic rule, suppression of free speech, ruthless disregard of native customs, rights, and sentiments, and of ignoring complaints of oppression or of unjust (or worse) treatment of natives by officials of the administration.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, a former Premier of New South Wales, who studied the matter during a recent holiday in Samoa, has given as his opinion that "Samoa was being governed by something worse than martial law, by something resembling, in fact, the methods of Moscow." The administrator's methods of silencing criticism, when Samoa chiefs have endeavoured to bring their grievances before the New Zealand Government (which holds the mandate for the administration of Western Samoa), are those of handcuffing, imprisonment, banishment, and deprivation of hereditary titles; while the New Zealand Government, in an Act just passed, has conferred upon him (in effect) express powers to banish or deport those (European or native) who criticize his action.

On July 27, Sir James Parr, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, in conversation with a representative of "The Times," "replied" to some of the charges. He said that a small coterie of Europeans, not of the highest standing, members of what is termed a Citizens' Committee, are responsible for the agitation and have inspired many of the telegrams which have come to London. "Mainly these messages are gross perversions of fact; in some cases they are deliberately untrue," he said. As an example, Sir James referred to the circulation of a statement that three native chiefs had been deported. The fact was, he said, that these chiefs, who were at Apia, the headquarters of the agitation, had been ordered to go back to their villages.

NATIVE LEADERS GAOLED.

The message to which the High Commissioner referred (July 19) read as follows:—

"Three more Samoan chiefs have been arrested and lodged in prison by order of the High Court, for disbeying the commands of the administration to leave Samoa."

So it was not stated that the chiefs had been 'deported,' but that they had been 'imprisoned.' Any error in the message was introduced in London. But what actually happened in Samoa? "Tagaloa and Fuatoga were sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Alipia has been deprived of his title and ordered to Vaiusu for twelve months," so comes the news via New Zealand. So two chiefs were gaoled, and one was dishonoured and interned. And these are the three who, according to Sir James, were merely sent home. Fuatoga and Tagaloa are, it is said, the two leading chiefs of the district of Salufata. Tagaloa is a Faipule (member of the nominated Native Parliament), but a supporter of the Citizens' Committee. The High Chief, Alipia, is the hereditary speaker of the whole district of Aana, comprising about one-third of the island of Upolu.

"Those responsible for this agitation," continued Sir James, "sedulously seek to create the impression that the whole island is in revolt against General Richardson's administration. But such is not the case. My Government telegraphs me that all the European residents (other than the few of whom I have spoken) have publicly dissociated themselves from the agitation and expressed their confidence in General Richardson. Indeed, quite early in this affair, a manifesto was voluntarily signed by 156 out of the 222 European residents on the electoral roll and sent to the New Zealand Government expressing their adherence to the Government's policy."

As pointed out in "Foreign Affairs" in August, the manifesto was signed by 156 "adult male Europeans," who were 'not' all necessarily on the electoral roll. It is significant that a correspondent to the "Samoa Guardian" of June 30 protests that the manifesto supporting the administrator was signed by Germans (who dared not refuse to sign, being allowed to remain in Samoa only on sufferance) and by Government officials.

"It is," he goes on to say, "like holding a pistol to a man's head, to walk into a Government office, and ask those who are employed there to sign a document which is to be handed to the administrator, who would then be in a position to scrutinize and comment on those paid from the administration funds, whose names were not on the list, and on account of which their positions would probably be in jeopardy."

The High Commissioner then stressed the point that the Fono of Faipules (or Native Parliament) have unanimously declared their loyalty to the Administrator and their appreciation of the policy of the New Zealand Government. This hardly seems likely, with Faipule Tagaloa in gaol; but, in any case, it should be remembered that the Fono of Faipules is the very body of alleged representatives whose 'bona fides' and credentials are challenged by the mass of the native population.

Finally, in defence of the new deportation laws Sir James said that firm measures might well be necessary for the protection of a simple-minded native folk who, in the words of the League Covenant, "are not yet able to stand by themselves." Why, then, should these "simple minded native folk" be considered sufficiently sophisticated to be able to make known their wrongs without European assistance?

CAN THEY FACE THE TRUTH?

The New Zealand Government has impugned the motives of the Citizens' Committee. Motives matter little. The Administrator's motives! The motives of the Committee! Is the Administration good? Is the Administration bad? These rather are the questions—for the destiny of a people is at stake. Why not an inquiry? "We are living under the British flag," writes a correspondent to the "Samoa Guardian"; "yes, it is a fact; and yet one can hardly realize it." 'Why not an inquiry?' Is it, as he suggests, that the New Zealand Government does not wish to find out the truth—that it knows enough of the truth to know that it would be incapable of facing it?

Why were the High Chiefs Faumuina and Afamasaga banished? They 'have' been banished. Mr. Fraser, speaking in the New Zealand Parliament on June 28, said:—

They have been deported, or banished, to a little island, an extinct crater between Upolu and Savai'i, a little island on which there is a very small community. These men are sent there exactly as they would be sent to prison, except that they are to be no cost to the Administration as far as we can find out. It is a cheaper way of disposing of them than gaoling them in Apia. No wonder the conduct of the Government has aroused suspicion in Australia. Article after article is appearing in the newspapers there. In London we are told that some newspapers are getting agitated over the matter. And when we recognize the stupid antagonism on the part of the New Zealand representatives at Geneva to the inquiries made by the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations—an antagonism that has been in duration as long as the mandate has been—we cannot wonder at the state of affairs.

Mr. Mason, referring on the same day to the Ordinance for the Maintenance of Authority in Native Affairs, 1927, said:—

No one may criticize the Government of Samoa in the slightest detail under pain of £100 fine or imprisonment. This is the position—an utter suppression of every sort of criticism; a complete resistance to the elementary principle of hearing both sides of question.

It was under the Samoan Offenders Ordinance, 1922, that Faumuina and Afamasaga were banished, for no specified offence. It is under the Samoa Immigration Consolidation Order, as recently amended, that the European members of the Citizens' Committee are officially threatened with deportation without trial. And now the Samoa Bill has been passed, which gives the Administrator even more drastic powers. Poor Samoa!

Samoa has had troubles other than the present. Stevenson, writing to the "Times" in 1889, says:—

I have not said much of the Samoans. I despair, in so short a space, to interest English readers in their wrongs: with the mass of people at home they will pass for some sort of cannibal islanders, with whom faith were superfluous, upon whom kindness might be partly thrown away.

The Samoans are worthy of consideration. Their preservation should command the service of the best of brains. To break Samoa on the altars of commerce, of an individual reputation, or even an illusory progress, would be akin to destroying a fine picture for the value of the frame and canvas.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.
GOVT. ASTROLOGER
Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S
BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.
If not benefitted. MONEY REFUNDED
We send a letter of Guarantee.
The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will also be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 6-12.
Dhanada Kavacha .. .. Rs. 3-8-0.
Sarba Sidhikabacha .. .. Rs. 9-0-0
The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

ISHVERDAS & CO.,
ONE and ONLY ONE Distributors, P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.
150 Years Reputation in each Packet.

The Ravages of Disease

Constipation claimed to be one of chief causes.

When waste matter clogs the lower intestine of your system it causes constipation which, experts say, is the best friend disease has.

Doctors tell us that eating the right kind of food will do much in preventing constipation. By the right kind of food they mean well balanced food. Doctors also state that breakfast is probably the most important meal of the day. A small breakfast is sufficient provided it is well balanced.

Quaker Oats is highly recommended as ideal for breakfast. It is rich in those elements, carbohydrates, protein and vitamins, essential to a well balanced meal. It is one of the few foods that can be cooked with milk. Quaker Oats is not only delicious but it stands by you throughout the morning. Because of the bran content it is a natural mild laxative.

Quaker Oats is packed in tins under great pressure so that practically all the air is excluded which prevents deterioration and contamination. No human hands have touched Quaker Oats in its manufacture.

511

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented
G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, BARIA MANSIONS,
WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
of Assortment of . . . NATIVE SWEETS will be seen.
Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
PROPRIETOR **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.**

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Night

new Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water. dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop),

M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 5th May 1927.

THE HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.

150000 PATIENTS CURED IN FIFTY YEARS.

SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Sir,

This is to certify that Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan is an expert in his science of healing, in as much as, he has almost cured one this day of an old standing i.e. twenty years' complaint of indigestion which proved hopeless under the treatment of eminent specialist learned in the Western method. The said Hakim did for me what almost every consultant in Bombay had miserably failed. I strongly wish sufferers from stomach trouble to give a fair trial to the indigenous system especially that of the said Hakim Sahib.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) O. K. RELE.

Kshatriya Nivas,
1-4 Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

MR. PARULEKAR'S SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION.

In the course of his speech before the Poona Conference, Mr. N. B. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Butter Merchants Association, said:—

Protection to the existing Butter and Ghee Trade is more than half way towards improving cattle condition and how the Committee should direct its activities to this end. The cattle which we want to improve can be divided into two classes, (1) Milch Cattle and (2) Agricultural Cattle. For practical purposes, however, there cannot be made any such distinction as one class cannot be separated from the other as they are so closely interdependent, because if milch cattle is in sound condition then the agricultural cattle also will naturally be of good breed. Cattle breeding will always remain in the hands of our peasantry and goulis (milkmen) who, though as a general rule, are poor, yet we cannot reasonably call them ignorant in their occupation, because they know much more how to take care of their cattle, provided they can afford to do so at all costs, even at the sacrifice of the needs of their own belly. But what they want is sufficient means, say finance, and therefore if the Government, I may may be permitted to say, and the proposed Association will do all they can to help these poor peasants and the goalis (milch-cattle-breeders) with the required finance, the condition of the cattle will automatically be improved. The Butter and Ghee Merchants have been, to a greater extent, direct Financiers to Cattle Breeders, as they pay the best price obtainable in the market for genuine butter or ghee which are the milk-products and thus unknowingly help to breed good cattle. If the bazar for genuine Butter or Ghee is encouraging enough, then especially the Butter Merchants make advances, to the Milch-cattle breeders, of the large sums of money for getting in return the whole of the product and these serve to help the breeders for maintaining the cattle properly.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

But during the last 5/6 years the situation of the ghee and butter trade has been quite changed for the worse as the Import of Imitation Ghee and Butter has become a death-blow to the genuine Butter and Ghee Trade of this country. These imitations, which are otherwise known as "Vegetable Products" first came to be imported into this country some six years ago and the figures which are available at the moment for broken periods for Bombay Port alone will give an idea of what huge quantity must have been imported from year to year. The figures, of imports of Vegetable Products into Bombay by Sea, that are available, are as follows:—

	Cwts.
From 1st June to 31st Dec. 1925	88,234
From 1st Jan. to 7th Feb. 1926	18,533
From 1st July to 31st Dec. 1926	1,02,122
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1927	78,932

It is in the interests of the religious sentiments, health and moral of the people, that I suggest that the Government should get these various vegetable products analysed by a Board of Uninterested Analysts. Let us for a moment keep aside the question of whether or not "Vegetable Products" contain Animal Fat and come to the proper question as to whether these so-called vegetable products have got bona fide customers who can consume this article in its true colour, that is to say, knowing them to be not milk-products but imitations. From the facts disclosed by the activities of both the Associations, namely, The Ghee Merchants' Association and The Butter Merchants' Association it has become clear that the whole of the quantity of these imitations imported into this province has gone to the consumers in and not in the least in its pure form. And the shape of adulterated ghee and butter this has the effect of reducing the sales of pure ghee and butter to one sixth of the quantity that was being sold prior to these products came to be imported here. In the Ghee Bazar there used to be sold about 2,500 to 3,000 tins of ghee daily while now it becomes difficult to sell even 400 to 500 tins a day.

AMEND THE ACT.

The butter and Ghee Trade can be protected in two ways. Firstly by more stringent and effective legislation or secondly by totally prohibiting imports of imitations.

In 1925 the Government of Bombay got an Act made which is known as the "Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925" but as no regulations were framed for the administration of the Act, as I understand, no effective steps could be taken to prevent adulteration. This may also be due to no proper vigilance having been exercised by the executive authorities.

Firstly therefore, I would request your Excellency's Government to amend the existing Act so as to make it so stringent and effective as would leave no loophole for the fraudulent dealer to resort to adulteration and to escape from the clutches of it by some way or the other and further that it would apply throughout the Presidency. The Local Bodies should also be empowered to make such regulations whereby they may be able to deal with adulteration within their area unhindered. [illegible] Municipalities and other Municipalities and Local Boards are quite inactive in this matter.

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Steam Engine Theory and Practice By W. Ripper	9	5	0
Machine Tools and Workshop Practice By Parr	12	0	0
Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Organic and Inorganic By F. Mullwo Perkin	7	8	0
Inorganic Chemistry By Newth	6	8	0
Loom Tuning By Jas. Bailey	4	0	0
Cotton Machinery Sketches By W. S. Taggart ..	6	4	0
Mechanism of Weaving By Thomas W. Fox ..	10	15	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 1 ..	8	4	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 2 ..	7	8	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 3 ..	8	4	0
Cotton Spinning Calculation By W. S. Taggart ..	6	4	0

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS.
279, Hornby Rd. & 361, Kalbadevi Rd.
BOMBAY.
MAKERS OF
DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES
AND EYEGLASSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life-Reading Rs. 2. Yr. Horoscope Rs. 3. Complete Teaching Rs. 5. Prof. S. C. BOSE, B.A., 8, E, Beadon Street Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR RELIABLE JEWELLERY
Go to NAROTAMDAS BHAU, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED Phone No. 20565,
prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

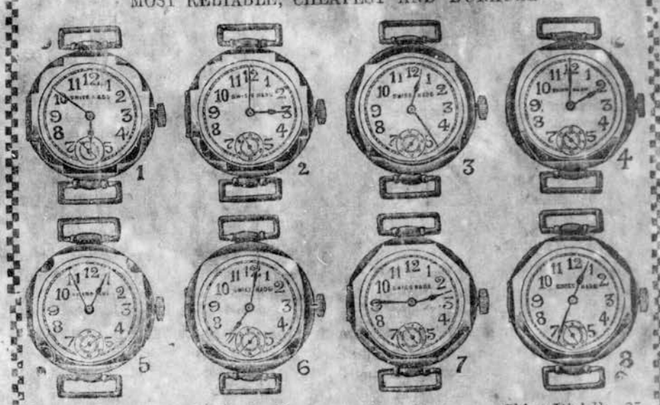
CRESCENT BALM.

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA FOUR

New Office Model
Price Rs. 195/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
3, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!
MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loope, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
9ct. do. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18
WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX
L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,
CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD
Tel. No. 24777.

SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

USE THE BEST MEDIUM For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to:
Post Box 316, THE MANAGER, Madras. INDIA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	„ 10	„ 12-8
3 Months	„ 5	„ 6-4
1 Month	„ 1-14	„ 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 132— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARISINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TABLE I WILL DELIVER."

CHAPTER I.
HIMM'S EARLY LIFE.

Himm is the pet appreciation for Himmat Singh who again the language of India means "a brave lion" or "a lion of bravery." It was merely a name which the old village astrologer bestowed upon the only son of an obscure villager who tilled his field and got out of it what little sustenance he could. The village Nagina was quite a small hamlet somewhere in the hills of the plateau districts of India and Rup Singh, the farmer, was quite a small tenant of an oppressive landlord who rack-rented him. In order to please the sahibs who looked upon education with a favoured eye, Dhanjit Prasad, malguzar, had set apart a dilapidated portion of the verandah of his shrine to serve as the village 'pathashala' (primary school). The teacher was his henchman and factotum Pandit Ishwar Das who wrote his accounts, knew how to 'falsify them to his master's advantage, was an adept in the preparation of deeds, officiated as his priest as was the priest according to a Thakur in whose porch the village urchins mastered the arcana of reading and writing and elementary additions and subtractions.

Himm was one of them, but he was an unruly pupil being more fond of playing the truant, and practising pranks upon his 'Guru' who presided at the teaching stall. They were ten boys in all; but most of them, unlike Himm, were reverent to their teacher, reverential to their slates. They used no paper for paper was scarce and dear. Slates could be washed by being spat upon but paper would not stand that ordeal. The course lasted three years at the end of which the pupil sought other schools in the neighbourhood. But to most of them three years were more than enough. The pupils paid a varying sum in cash or kind for the education. The fee fixed was an anna per month but parents shirked having to pay that impost. The priestly teacher knew it. So he employed the lads on odd jobs every day, in collecting wood for his cooking, grass for his cow and peepul leaves for his goat. Those who belonged to the higher castes fetched water from the village well, and those who could not be employed on this privileged mission had to rest content by denuding from the walls of unwary housewives half-dried drug cakes for his master's bangash—that is, to cook it of course, though a small slice of it the master would eat and with another anoint his forehead as the symbol of his holiness. The village school had earned a notoriety with the dozen who viewed it with suspicion as a hard of young pilferers who made gaps in their thorn fences and removed their straw for cattle and generally made rustic life insecure.

Himm was a captain of the team and all eyes turned on him as the such expert. Whenever a peasant lost his cow, Himm was held answerable for it. He made long tramps in search of the animal which he had not stolen but which he had got to find. Incidentally he became an expert in tracking stray cattle. And as the cattle were neither tethered nor penned he had always to be on the move in search of other people's cows, bullocks, goats and donkeys. That was when he was a youngster of ten. A grocer who was on a visit to the malguzar had lost his pony. Himm was set to find it. The pony had bolted. Himm could not trace it; but he had become an expert tracker and could see from the trail of the hoofs that the pony had made for his home. The traveller had ridden it ten miles on business. He was a 'banya' who paid weekly visits to the village to collect his debts, sell salt and turmeric to the housewives on credit and provided them with 'saris' and 'dhotis' for which he often made exorbitant charges. His cargo was carried on the pony's back. He could not walk back to his shop without the cargo and Himm was held in ransom to find his pony and transport his goods. Himm was a daredevil scamp and was glad of the chance to get away from his parental control. He egged the banya on to persuade Ishwar Das,

SIR HARI SING GOUR.

and the latter had no difficulty in persuading Rup Singh that Himm must be told off to escort the 'banya' back to his village. Himm caught hold of a donkey in the field loaded it with the 'banya's' stock in trade and was off with him to his shop.

He never returned. Rup Singh was disconsolate. He accused Ishwar Das of being a privy to the theft of his son. He threatened to break his skull which he could not do as Ishwar Das was a holy man and the redeemer of all Nagina. He told him to go to Modigaon where the 'banya' lived where he was sure to find his truant son. Rup Singh acted upon his advice but Himm was not there. The 'banya' told him that on finding the pony grazing in his back yard he did not dare to detain Himm. Moreover, he did not see why he should undertake the feeding of other people's children. So Himm was given his 'exeat' and he had two witnesses to prove his word. They corroborated him. Rup Singh could not believe otherwise than that his son must have strayed back to Nagina. He returned home, but found Himm 'non est.' His wife was crying for her missing son. She did so at the well where the assembled junto of the village dames opined that he must have been devoured by a tiger. It is true an old tigress had haunted the neighbourhood, and Himm could not have escaped her attention. It was agreed that he had fallen a prey to the tigress who personified the goddess of small-pox and exacted a toll from the village of its little children.

The village astrologer cast Himm's horoscope and came to the same conclusion. It was final. There was nothing else to do but to lament the fate of one who had in some measure sacrificed his life in abating the scourge. The rains had set in and small-pox was disappearing. Himm was the cause. The goddess 'Kali' had taken her toll and had disappeared Himm was lost to the parents, forgotten by the villagers, and ceased to be cursed by the peasants even when they lost their cattle.

Himm had visited Modigaon with the 'banya'. He had found for him his pony. He wanted the 'banya' to stand him a meal, but the 'banya' stood him a volley of abuse for causing him all the trouble and losing him his customs. He was an unhanged scapegrace who deserved no pity. Himm saw that the 'banya' was a determined man and any further argument with him would call for a forcible retort. He, therefore, meekly mounted the donkey he had picked up from no man's land in the village waste. He rode it to the neighbouring wayside 'serai', three miles off which stood near a small railway station. He asked the caravans if he might clean their cooking pots. They were glad of his service, threw away offals which they had collected for the dogs. He ate them and feeling refreshed he forgot the donkey and walked into the waiting room of the tiny shed used as the station. He had no idea what he was doing. All he knew was that he was getting further away from his home. And it was all he wanted to do. He managed to get into a carriage of a passing train. He had never ridden in one. The joy of travelling in a train was a new delight to his youthful mind. He could take as long a ride in it as he would be suffered to do undetected. The train was a slow train, but traversed long distances. He went and went till he reached a large station where it came to a dead halt. It commenced clearing its human freight. All passengers shouldered their bags and walked out of the train. He followed suit; but not knowing whither he was going, he kept behind the surging crowd which a large railway junction disgorges from time to time. This crowd got scattered but a few stragglers made a bee line for the 'serai' hard by to which Himm also directed his steps.

It was 8 a.m. The day was the day of October, calm, cool and brilliant. The sun shone from a cloudless sky. The breath of cold presaged the advent of winter. It galvanized the people into a new life. Everybody was moving about with an alertness which only a few days back would have been impossible. The 'serai' was full to overflowing with travellers who comprised all sorts and conditions of men. A great many of them, however, appeared to be pilgrims bound for the celebrated shrine of Baikunthpur. They had parked their kavars—a bamboo pole with slings at either end in appearance resembling a pair of weighing scales. The slings held some holy relics and one of them held a hollowed gourd vessel filled with water of the holy Ganges. This water the devout carried on foot to long distances from one end of the Peninsula to the other. It was offered to the gods who ever thirsted for the sacred fluid. A concourse of pilgrims is an invariable attraction to the itinerant evangelist who hopes to make converts of a people whose bigoted adhesion to their faith has led them to inflict upon themselves untold privations and whose faith in the cursedness of life has been responsible for the inglorious history of their country.

However, the missionary believes that his evangelization can only affect the religiously minded. To this class belonged the Revered J. McGeorge who visited the usual haunts of pilgrims. Now Mr. McGeorge though bearing an Irish name, must not be understood to be Irish by nationality. As a matter of fact he was an Indian, probably a low caste Indian, who had been locally ordained to hold the position of a "Native Pastor." He was an understudy to the Reverend Mr. Saunders who was the local head of an American Mission. McGeorge was accompanied by a catechist and he himself went out from bazaar preaching but a close and ordinary whose presence was considered essential to attract an audience. The catechist commenced by playing on a portable harmonium. The three preachers opened their preaching by singing a hymn in chorus and it sufficed to attract a motley crowd to whom the white preacher addressed his short introductory sermon. McGeorge was then introduced and he was followed up by the catechist who closed the proceedings.

Himm was a young impressionable youth. Having nothing to do he stood gaping at nothing, awaiting some inspiration as to what he should do to procure a meal, for he was hungry. He was a poor boy but too proud to beg. He listened to the missionary's discourse and while it was proceeding he questioned Pandit Shambhu Nath, the catechist of the missionaries required a handy man. Shambhu Nath eyed the lad from head to feet, and then asked him where the man to whom he was referring was. The young brat replied "I am the man." The catechist eyed him suspiciously. He asked him where he came from and where his parents were. Himm replied truthfully that he had no parents to speak of and no village which he could call his own. He was in fact a street Arab, pure and simple. Reclamation of the waifs and strays was one of the duties of missionaries. The catechist asked him to follow him to the mission house. Himm pleaded that he was ravenously hungry and could not walk, but that after securing a meal he would come round to the mission house towards evening which he did.

Himm was a fair, fine looking lad and the missionary took kindly to him and admitted him to the orphanage. He was, however, a Hindu, and not a convert. He was too young to be converted without his guardian's consent. So, Mr. Shambhu Nath was to arrange for his meal with the Hindu teacher who happened to be an orthodox Brahmin.

Himm had to attend the orphanage school. As he got one square meal a day and had not to fag for his tutor nor were there stray ponies or donkeys to hunt for, Himm had no diversion to distract his mind. Consequently he applied it to his studies and was soon declared the infant prodigy of the school.

From school he was promoted to the college where his voracious learning soon attracted the attention of his professors. At the early age of sixteen, he took his degree with conspicuous honours on two subjects. It was his passport to a State scholarship awarded to the best student of the year for post-graduate studies in Europe. There were six candidates but the judges had no hesitation in recommending his selection.

Himm was entered as a State scholar in King's College, Cambridge, a college then famous for the teaching of classics and history. Himm was a born literator. His academic studies did not pall for an overdraft on his mind. He headed the class list of the year and was incidentally called to the Bar. His liberal education being complete he returned home with a view to turn a penny. He had no ambition of making a mark in his profession and would have lived and died in discreet obscurity had not fate willed it otherwise.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB PESTANJI KAPADIA, authorised by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

IN THE GRIP OF STUNTS.

WORLD'S MAD CAREER.

STUNT-PEDDLERS EXPLOITING.

Have you done your stunt yet?

Have you swum the Atlantic with both hands tied, or sat on a church spire for a fortnight, or sailed to Calcutta in a footbath? Thus interrogates a writer in "Sunday News."

If you haven't, you are hopelessly out of date. Going to the picture of a Saturday evening, or pottering about in the garden trying to wring a late hollyhock from the reluctant soil may sound like life to you—but it isn't.

Ladies and gentlemen, the world is at this moment in the grip of a gigantic stunt fever. Foolishly reckless things are being done every day of every week, and you are heartily invited to join in. Do you decline the invitation? You surprise me!

To speak more seriously, it has become impossible nowadays to open any morning paper without finding a hair-raising account of some utterly useless stunt, in the air, on the sea or the land, performed by one or other of my fellow-mortals with fatalistic enthusiasm.

A few days ago we all read about Mr. Levine, the American millionaire, who took an aeroplane up from Paris, and without any maps to guide him headed straight for London, to make a highly alarming landing at Croydon Aerodrome.

"No ordinary pilot would have landed as I did, without stabilising," said Mr. Levine very truthfully, after his feet had touched the earth once more. "There was no stabiliser on the machine."

Now you may point out that if Mr. Levine chooses to risk his life in this way, it is no business of mine. And if Mr. Levine were the only reckless man in the world, the Last of the Stunters. I should not trouble to take up my pen. Mr. Levine, however, is only one of a vast army of stunters, and present indications show that he is not to be the last, by any means. Everybody is stunting. I believe Messrs. Tierney and Matthewson, aged 30 and 86 respectively, have not abandoned their intention of crossing the Atlantic in a 12ft. boat, which they will work with pedals.

Once, already, Tierney has almost lost his life in an attempt to sail the boat.

The continued existence of Mr. Tierney and Mr. Matthewson, like that of Mr. Levine, has no material interest for me. Yet I feel it a duty to beg them, in the name of common sense, to give up this excessively futile stunt.

If they harbour the delusion that mankind will benefit in any way from their proposed voyage, let me try to remove it. Years ago we discovered that it was possible to cross to New York in a nice, comfortable liner.

Christopher Columbus, like Mr. Tierney and Mr. Mathewson, had the pioneer spirit—but if he were living to-day he would, I think, take advantage of the luxurious staterooms which are now provided for people who want to go to America, leaving his cockleshell craft out of harm's way in some friendly dockyard. Should Mr. Tierney's pedal-boat ever cross the Atlantic there is no immediate likelihood that the rest of us will leap into similar vessels, and, chanting the praises of the man who showed the way, pedal gamely in his wake.

Most of us heaved a sigh of relief when we heard of the safe arrival in the Thames of the two young Germans who crossed the angry English Channel in a rubber canoe. Some of us applauded them, and the saner amongst us merely wondered.

Yes, I think I may say that the whole world is going stunt-mad.

America, as is usual in these cases, leads the way.

Some weeks ago an American gentleman named Kelly disappeared from terra firma. In answer to queries of "Has anybody here seen Kelly?" those who were in the know pointed to a tall flagpole above New Orleans, whereon, perched precariously, was observed the form of Alvin Kelly.

He stopped there for 12 days, and descended eventually amid deafening cheers.

That was the beginning of flagpole-sitting, the very latest American craze.

FLAGPOLE FURORE.

Five or six new records were established within a week or two—and now there is a woman flagpole-sitter offering to sit anywhere, bringing her own flagpole, merely for the sake of "showing up men sitters as they have never been shown up before."

Meanwhile, most of these people are appearing on the music-halls, telling a gaping public how they did it, and what they thought about during the long waiting hours on top of the world. One of them has invented a new dance called "Flagpole Strut," and another exhibits two gaps in his mouth where once were teeth—knocked out during a thunder storm which almost unseated him.

Salaries between £100 and £200 a week are being paid to flagpole-sitters who can tour the halls with a nifty line in patter.

Was it for this, one well might ask, that the Mayflower sailed?

All through America you may find stunt-mad folk. There is a man earning a fabulous salary on the halls because he can keep seven golf balls in his mouth at once and recite a poem at the same time.

One theatrical entrepreneur actually exploits a youth who claims to have more flappers walk home from motor-drives than any other man in the States! I know that there are millions of men and women in the United States who have never set on a flagpole, and never intend to, but on the other hand, it is pitifully true that there is a huge public, on both sides of the Atlantic, ever ready to idolise the stunt merchant, seemingly oblivious to the appalling futility of it all.

Dancing, which was invented because it is a healthy recreation for young people, has provided the stunter with food for further foolishness.

Although driving motor-cars at over 100 miles an hour may be justified by the subsequent discovery of technical possibilities which benefit the motoring industry as a whole, I find it hard to believe that dancing for 48 hours at a stretch by a couple of misguided exhibitionists will ever redound to the benefit of the ordinary dancer.

Nevertheless, one reads of long-distance dancing records; and even the average short-distance dancer, who seeks pleasure rather than fame, contributes his and her little bit to the Gigantic Silly Season.

Actually, this sudden outbreak of stunt fever has a deep significance.

The pace at which humanity lives to-day entails the expenditure of a tremendous amount of energy.

It is, then, essential, since the world's work must be done, that we should wisely conserve our nervous energy. Stunting and stunt madness are a gross and culpable waste of such energy.

There are such things as good stunts—stunts with a purpose. Shackleton was a good stunter, and George Stephenson was another.

On the other hand, the young man who has wagered that he will throw himself from an aeroplane in a parachute, not permitting the parachute to open until he has reached the very limit of his endurance, is not a good stunter.

Let us take our pleasures safely. Let us recruit our powers, mental and physical, for tackling the great problems of every day!

(Courtesy: "I. L. News.")
Miss Katherine Mayo, author of the famous "Mother India," with Dr. Heiser on the right and Captain Field on the left.